

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Avezzano, the Italian Ambassador at Paris, acting under precise instructions from Benito Mussolini, who is not satisfied with the French assurances that the new law does not apply to Italians, has asked Raymond Poincaré, either to renew the convention of 1896 for a minimum period of five years, or to substitute the former convention with a new one.

Owing to the importance of the new Italian demand M. Poincaré has asked Baron Avezzano to present a note to the French Government outlining pre-

FRENCH COMMENCE
TO QUERY BRITAINReply Urged to Questions Put
—English Policy Held to
Be Mischievous

PARIS, July 28.—Even though there is a possibility of the French note to England being delivered this week-end, it is unlikely that anything substantial will be accomplished until the autumn. French official sources, the Christian Science Monitor representative learns that the French note puts questions in its turn to England. It is urged that replies must be given them. The French do not want the negotiations broken off. If England declined to continue the conversations, and seeing that they cannot lead anywhere at present decided to transmit a separate reply to Berlin, the French would be disappointed.

Their theory is that Germany is on the verge of a collapse. If England can be prevented from interfering with a short time, Germany will have to make the choice between capitulation and catastrophe. But if England intervenes and sends a separate note and does anything more to encourage Germany, then the Chancellor, Wilhelm Cuno, will delay the final decision. Thus, the French policy is mischievous at the moment in stiffening the resistance in the Ruhr and thus drawing Germany to its doom.

In spite of differences of opinion between France and Belgium, it is stated here that they are in accord on the main points of the Ruhr occupation is complete. The differences are on what is at present the academic subject of the reparations settlement. But, if England really believes that the French object is to gain time, it is wondered whether Stanley Baldwin, the British Premier, will take more forcible steps and bring the debate to a sudden issue. The talk of a meeting between M. Poincaré and Marquess Curzon is unauthorized, though there is a certain chance that within the next fortnight they will meet. M. Poincaré, in his country house, is now awaiting the delivery of the French reply to England and the next British move.

Italy's Reply Couched
in Friendliest Terms

ROME, July 28.—While absolute secrecy is maintained in Italian official quarters regarding the contents of the reply to the British note, it is stated that the Italian reply, shortly to be transmitted to London and Benito Mussolini, the Premier, is preparing also an answer to the German note. Comments of the Italian press on the British note have been very scarce. However, in well-informed quarters, Mr. Baldwin's move is considered to be a noteworthy step in the direction of a satisfactory solution of the problem of reparations, giving a new turn to the problem.

The British standpoint still differs considerably from the Italian point of view in regard to the connection of reparations and interrelated debts, but it is hoped that the friendly discussion now proceeding between London and Rome may eliminate any disagreement. In its reply which will be couched in the friendliest but firmer terms, Italy will insist on the recognition of its essential rights, hitherto neglected.

Agreement Not Yet Reached

BRUSSELS, July 27.—Contrary to the assertions of some French papers an agreement has not yet been reached between Paris and Brussels on the subject of the British note. The question of how to control German finances and to exploit certain gov-

EVENTS TONIGHT

Brookline Bird Club: Outing at Provincetown, afternoon and evening.
Field and Forest: Outing at Hingham, afternoon and evening.
Theaters
Keith's—Vaudeville, 2.8.
Majestic—"The Covered Wagon" (Film), 2.15, 3.15.
Tremont—"The Rise of Rosie O'Reilly," 8.
SUNDAY EVENTS
International mass meeting in support of the "Law, Not War" campaign, Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common, 5.30 p.m.
Public band concert: Boston Common, Marine Park, Franklin Park and Jamaica Pond, all at 3.30 p.m.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

WNAC (Boston)—9 to 11, orchestral selections.
WGI (Medford Hills)—8.30, "The New England Fourfold Industry," auspices Convention and Tourists Bureau, Boston Chamber of Commerce; "Law Not War" National Co-operation; concert.
WBZ (Springfield)—7.30, story for children, 7.40, talk, "Springfield Arsenal," 8, concert.
WMAF (South Dartmouth Mass.) and WFAF (New York City)—7.30, recital by Marie Louise Lubben, lyric soprano, 7.45, humorous and dramatic readings, 8, violin solos, 8.15, piano recital by Pelia Gersha, 8.25, recital by Sadie Kempler, cellist.
WJZ (Schenectady)—Silent night.
WJZ (New York City)—"Uncle Wiggly Stories," 7.30, "Cool Cooking Appliances and Menus," 7.45, "Your Kitchen and the Chemical Engineer," 8.30, concert, 10, Chopin program by Edward Dino Anglinelli.

Sunday

WNAC (Boston)—8 to 9 p.m., orchestra concert.
WMAF (South Dartmouth, Mass.) and WFAF (New York City)—7.30 to 10 p.m., musical program.
WJZ (New York City)—8 p.m., The Annals of talk for business men, 8.15, hand concert.
WJZ (New York City)—8.15 p.m., recital by Mrs. Major Alexander, mezzo soprano, 4.15, concert by Darl Bethman, baritone, 8, "Bubble Book Stories."

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR

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ernment monopolies are still outstanding. It is definitely settled that the French Government will send a separate answer and it is generally understood that on some points the two replies will not be identical.

Note Awaited in London

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 28.—Although unusual secrecy surrounds the movements as well as the contents of the impending French note, there is a growing feeling in well-informed quarters that it may arrive any hour. This impression is supported by dispatches from Paris to the effect that it is ready for transmission. The rumour that Marquess Curzon is going to France for a conference with M. Poincaré are generally doubted. It is expected that he will go abroad in the near future for rest and recreation, and may go through Paris but it seems possible that by that time M. Poincaré will be away.

Capital Sentence Commuted

DUESSELDORF, July 28 (AP)—The capital sentence upon Paul Georg, German engineer for the Badische Anilin Company of Ludwigshafen has been commuted to imprisonment for life at hard labor. It was announced here yesterday, this action being taken by President Millerand. The engineer was convicted of sabotage by a court-martial at Mayence on June 13.

FARM WIFE'S WORK
VALUED AT \$3800

Worth That Sum Yearly, Asserts
M. A. C. Speaker—Meeting
Is Best to Date

AMHERST, Mass., July 28 (Special)—Massachusetts Agricultural College "Farmers' Week," which closed here last night, has been the most successful of those events from the standpoint of attendance and excellence of programs, according to John D. Willard, director of extension courses for the college. All parts of New England were represented and about 4000 persons attended the various sessions.

A tribute to woman's worth on the farm was paid yesterday by Prof. Ruby Green Smith of Cornell University when she said: "If you had to pay a salary to the farm wife based on her actual worth she could command at least \$3800 a year for services as seamstress, laundress, cook, assistant hired man, and general manager." The home-makers' sessions this year were attended by larger numbers of women than ever before.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
Boston and vicinity: Unsettled, probably occasional showers tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature; moderate to moderate shifting winds mostly northerly.
Northern New England: Showers tonight and Sunday; little change in temperature; gentle to moderate shifting winds mostly northerly.
Southern New England: Unsettled weather tonight and Sunday; showers probable; slightly cooler tonight in Rhode Island and Connecticut; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Weather Outlook
Unsettled showers weather Saturday in most of the states of the Washington forecast district, while on Sunday the weather will be generally fair.

Official Temperatures
(1 a.m. Standard time, 16th meridian)

Albany	62	Kansas City	68
Atlantic City	74	Memphis	74
Boston	64	Montreal	62
Buffalo	64	Nantucket	68
Calgary	68	New Orleans	80
Charleston	78	New York	72
Chicago	68	Philadelphia	78
Denver	62	Pittsburgh	70
Des Moines	64	Portland, Me.	68
Eastport	60	Portland, Ore.	64
Hartford	60	San Francisco	60
Helena	60	St. Paul	62
Jacksonville	78	Washington	76

High Tides at Boston
Saturday, 12.51 p.m.; Sunday 1.15 p.m.
Light all vehicles at 3.40 p.m.

THERE IS
NO FUEL
SHORTAGE—
if you are equipped to
burn fuel oil. For economy,
for cleanliness, for
every convenience, install
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Burn the modern fuel!

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KENYA MAY BECOME
ACUTE INDIAN ISSUE

Decision Actually Affects Only
a Few. It Is Said—Hindu
Agitation Discerned

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 28.—"The British Government's decision on the status of Indians in Kenya is going to be a first class political issue in India for several years to come." This was the opinion expressed to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in well-informed circles here today by one who has had a long experience of Indian matters.

"It is a decision, however, which does not affect more than a very small number of Indians," he declared, "for only an insignificant proportion of those Indians who go to Kenya really become residents there, the remainder returning home after staying a few years."

Agitation Called Artificial
"Of those who remain in Kenya, the majority are not eligible to vote under any educational qualification, and are also of low caste—in many cases of the type known in India as 'untouchables'—to whom those Indian politicians who are most vocal in their behalf would not willingly concede any political or social status in their own country."

The informant of the Monitor representative declared that the agitation, like many other political agitations in India, was largely artificial, that it was no more than skin deep as it were, being confined to the professional politicians, with the great mass of the population not only uninterested but unable to understand it. He added further, that it was in a large measure a Hindu agitation, with the Moslems, exultant over the successful issue of the negotiations with Turkey, likely to stand more and more aloof, and indeed even to come out in support of the British Government.

Hindus in Majority
This tendency he explained by the fact that the Hindus outnumber the Moslems by two to one in the Indian population, and that the Moslems therefore could command at least \$3800 a year for services as seamstress, laundress, cook, assistant hired man, and general manager." The home-makers' sessions this year were attended by larger numbers of women than ever before.

Formerly, the Moslems, who conquered India under the Moguls, were the driving force of the country, and the reversal of the position of the two communities is not one they are likely to contemplate with equanimity.

Intense Feeling in India
Roused by Kenya Issue

By Special Cable
CALCUTTA, July 28.—Intense feeling has been aroused among the vocal classes of India at the Cabinet decision refusing to grant equality of suffrage to Indians in Kenya. As if in confirmation of the address presented by 25 Moslem members of the Legislature thanking the Viceroy for his efforts for Turkish peace, bitter speeches are being made in the legislative Assembly regarding Kenya.

The Indian Government is accused of violating its pledge of betraying its trust, and retaliatory measures are proposed, including a boycott of the imperial conference and the Empire Exhibition. The interview which V. S. Srinivasa Sastri gave to Reuters, which has been cabled here, and the opinion of the Indian delegation now in London, has added fuel to the flame, also General Smuts' lengthy announcement at Pietermaritzburg of the South African policy.

In the assembly despite strong official appeals, Dr. H. S. Gour introduced his bill providing for retaliation against the dominions and those parts of the Empire which discriminate against Indians.

The Government declared the bill unwelcome in its present form and urged that it be circulated for the opinion of the House, but the House insisted on passing the bill, only accepting an amendment that its operation should be permissible and not obligatory.

The Indian press, generally, is extremely hostile to the decision, while the European press approves it without much enthusiasm. It is said the Viceroy will address the assembly today.

SEAPLANE CONTROL
IS ISSUE IN BRITAIN
Committee's Report Said to Be
Adverse to Separate Air
Force for Admiralty

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 28.—The controversy between the Air Ministry and the Admiralty over the control of the air arm of the navy has now come to a head. The whole subject was turned over some time ago to a special committee of three, of which Lord Balfour was chairman, and Lord Weir and Lord Peel the other members. The committee has now reported, and it is understood, in a way that is unfavorable to the contention of the Admiralty that the navy should have full and undivided authority over the aircraft used in co-operation with naval operations. The matter goes immediately before the Cabinet and will be a subject of debate in Parliament early in the week.

Full Control Claimed
This question, as indicated in previous dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor, is distinctly novel and perplexing. Due to the recognized dependence of the Empire upon the navy, combined with the growing number of aircraft, which introduces a variable factor into the problem. Briefly stated, the situation is that the Air Ministry claims full control of every branch of the air service, while the Admiralty contends that the navy should have an air arm of its own.

The navy's case appears unanswerable so far as it goes, since the Admiralty shows, among other things, that it is wholly responsible for the comparison with the navy, and that a "sea sense," as well as an "air sense," is necessary for naval airman.

The Air Ministry, on the other hand, says that aircraft have superseded the navy as the British Isles' "first line of defense," and that all the air force should be under a unified command to insure their co-ordination and effectiveness, as well as to eliminate the wastefulness and demoralization which might result if the two rival air forces began competing for supplies, personnel, and everything essential.

Sensational rumors to the effect that Admiralty officials will resign "en masse" in an attempt to force the issue their way are, so far as can be learned, wholly without foundation. The naval spokesmen, however, do insist that the naval air force is an integral part of the navy itself, and that, as it forms only about 5 per cent of the total air force, the danger of competition and duplication urged by the Air Ministry is negligible by comparison with the perils involved if there is dual control of the air arm of the navy.

Registered at The Christian Science Publishing House
Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:
O. B. Shaw, Philadelphia, Pa.
Charles H. Robertson, Seattle, Wash.
Charles H. Van Note, Albany, N. Y.
Mr. and Mrs. George B. Deiter, San Jose, Cal.
Mrs. G. W. Sloane, Quincy, Mass.
Mrs. Harriet Amnell, East Braintree, Mass.
Mrs. Harry Gerber, Alma, Mich.
Mrs. Alice Wells, New York City.
John H. Warren, Rapid City, S. D.
Gladys L. Gorman, Jersey City, N. J.
A. H. Leonard, Winter Haven, Fla.
American visitors registered at the London bureau of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday follow:
Warwick James Price, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. Florence Milner, Cambridge, Mass.

Closing Out Sale
Fine Mahogany Furniture
Manufactured in Greater Boston
Colonial design. Attractive prices. Cash only. 20 to 50 per cent off. Wall and Gate Leg Tables, Bureau, Chiffon, Bedsteads, Dressing Room, Double and single beds, Day Beds, John Hancock Desks, Lowboy and Plant Stands. May be seen at 111 Mt. Vernon Street (Small Square), Cambridge, Mass., Monday, July 30, and days following until sold.

Parasols, Leghorns and Straw Hats
CLEANED, BLOCKED
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HAND, the HATTER
44 La Grange Street, Boston
Bear of Hotel Touraine

Figured and Plain Silks
"White's Silks Famous for Over Half a Century"
38 and 40-in. Heavy Figured Crepe, \$1.79
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40-in. Suède Krepe \$4.25
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Dedicated to the proposition that the solution of the problems of the world's future, of international relations and civilization, lie by the way of "Law—Not War," thousands of forward-looking citizens of the United States and 17 other nations will lead in presenting today and tomorrow to the peoples of the world a message of peace and superiority of the law over war as a standard of international relations.

On the anniversary of the day when, nine years ago, Austria opened the floodgates of the World War and shot down to fall into the city of Belgrade, the observance of the law over war as a standard of international relations will be the key thought of widespread demonstration. With the record of four years of conflict, and its aftermath of a burdened civilization struggling toward recovery, before them, the speakers will present the case as it stands and leave it to the reason of peoples to choose between Law and War.

World Peace Is Goal
In Massachusetts, today, the public attention is turned to the goal of world peace. Posters in store windows and elsewhere proclaim the slogan of the observance. Mail passing through the Boston post office will be stamped with the words, "World Peace. Law—Not War," a militarist agitation notwithstanding. From the radio broadcasting station at Medford Hillside this evening the call to the banner of world peace will go forth.

More than 100 leading citizens joined in signing the following letter which went today to President Harding:

We, the undersigned, citizens of Massachusetts, earnestly beg you to continue without cessation your efforts to convince the American people of the necessity of the entrance of the United States into the Permanent Court of International Justice, with only those reservations which you presented to the Senate last December.

At this time, when civilization itself is threatened because of the lack of international stability, it behooves us all to work without intermission for such measures as will bring about a firm foundation for world peace. We appeal to you to use your great influence, as President of the United States, for the achievement of this vital step: the adherence of the United States to the Permanent Court of International Justice.

"Why Be an Ostich?"
The call that is being sent forth by the Committee for International Co-operation, the Massachusetts group in charge of the observances, led by Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes, says to the thinking citizen, "Why Be an Ostich?" It asks them to consider whether the United States can ignore foreign affairs when they affect taxes, exports, imports and prosperity; when they concern peoples more than what happens in the next city or state; when they are the affairs of the United States, whether we like it or not.

The "interdependence" of nations today, in contrast with the "independence" in the days when the United States began its career as a nation, is stressed in the message that is going forth. It took months to communicate with Asia in Washington's day, while it now takes minutes to encircle the globe, it is pointed out. Then, "world organization was impossible, today it is imperative."

Mass Meeting on Common
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SEMINAR ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS
AT POLITICS INSTITUTE CROWDEDMr. Meeker's "Round Table" Significantly Popular—
French Educator Says France Desires to Modify Treaty

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., July 28 (Staff Correspondence).—With "round tables" devoted to discussions of the most critical international problems before the world today, from the Ruhr to Russia and the Near East to the Pacific Basin, members of the Williamstown Institute of Politics have registered for the group on the League of Nations in greater number than for any other. Many applicants into this round table, which will be under the leadership of Royal Meeker of the League of Nations International Labor Bureau, have been turned away, according to today's reports from the registrar's office.

Mr. Meeker arrived in Williamstown last night from Washington, and when interviewed by a representative of the Christian Science Monitor declared that such an interest might have been expected in Great Britain or some European nation, but since so many Americans have tried to undermine the League's activities, it was wholly unlooked for in the United States.

"My own plan for the round table," said Mr. Meeker, "is to conduct it as a seminar, assigning certain phases of the League's activity to different members, and covering, in so far as is possible, the whole course of the League's events since its foundation."

"We Americans sometimes overlook the very important fact that the League of Nations and the World Court are both going concerns. They have machinery. It is set up and operating. Now the nations of Europe are exceeding eager to have the United States in both of the organizations. By no virtue of our own, perhaps, we have an economic power almost equal to that of the rest of the world. Until we join the League, therefore, it is in reality only half a League."

"But in order to persuade us to join, the member nations will hardly scrap their whole organization to suit the whims of whatever statesman may be directing our foreign policy. Take Article X. An effort was made at the last session to do away with Article X. That effort failed. Why? Because the smaller nations, the South American republics among them, refused to eliminate Article X, feeling that it in no sense imperiled their sovereignty, but was an integral and vital part of the Covenant."

Favors Germany in League
Speaking of the World Court, Mr. Meeker declared, "It, too, is well established and doing business. However valuable America's membership would be, the nations already participating will hardly be willing to cut out a bit here and sew on a bit and patch the whole thing up to suit our fancy or the fancy of our politicians who, by the time the thing is fixed to suit them, may desert the project."

The time has come in the opinion of Mr. Meeker, "that the nations must be admitted to membership in the League. Had American backing not been withdrawn from the League in 1919, the political machinations which now are disturbing Europe, in large measure, would have been avoided for the League is dominated by the spirit of co-operation and its approach to a problem is the approach of conference and consultation not of intrigue and secrecy."

Canon Ernest Dimmet of Stanislas College, Paris, speaking in defense of France and the Versailles Treaty at last night's open session, declared that "from Polcaré down, the French believe the Treaty must be revised. But," he added, "this ought to be done carefully and respectfully. It was written, not by France alone but by a body of 500 experts from the Allied Nations who did the best they could under a tremendous task; a work of love."

"Never again let the press or the public treat it with ridicule, and when revisions come, the nations of the world ought to be prepared to make sacrifices, if they are necessary, in the remodeling, and not expect all the sacrifices to be made by France, alone."

Effect of Two Books
Two books, "Peaceless Europe," by Nitti, and "The Economic Consequences of the Peace," by Keynes, are responsible, in the opinion of Canon Dimmet, for the popular protests against the Treaty and the widespread condemnation of the course of France. "The impassioned terror of the Italian writer," declares Canon Dimmet, "and the romantic serenity of the Englishman impress equally strongly. A few figures borrowed from Keynes, a few epithets borrowed from Nitti, have given most people the foundation of their judgment about the Treaty. The consequence is that at the present moment no nation is so slandered as France in the press of the world, and yet people in their hearts somehow retain the conviction that there may be unfairness in this. They look forward to a demonstration that there is unfairness."

The points at which the calculations of Mr. Keynes are in error were not pointed out by Canon Dimmet, nor were any references made to the sections where, and the degree to which, French politicians were willing to revise the Treaty. France, according to Canon Dimmet, is not now, and never was sole authority of the Treaty or solely responsible for whatever iniquitous provisions are contained in it.

"An American delegate, John Foster Dulles," he pointed out, "proposed the establishment of the Reparations Commission and, though there is a great crying out for a return to the 14 points of Mr. Wilson on June 6, 1919, President Wilson, himself, declared that the treaty seemed to be in perfect agreement with his 14 points." Canon Dimmet added:

Those who believe that peace should bring about a universal hugging and kissing are altogether too much. But the Treaty of Versailles was written with the one end in view of restoring the world to peace. Let us examine, one after another, the reproaches brought against the Treaty.

1. People say, and we hear them on all sides, that the Treaty has not brought peace. This is, above all, Nitti's contention. He and his readers wished for a peace that would have left behind no bitterness, no humiliation, with universal admission of all peoples to the League of Nations. This has not been done and some day the result will be ruin. Signor Nitti sees in the near future 30,000,000 Germans allied to immense Russia, and invincible.

Signor Nitti, whom most of the American press without daring to discuss his affirmations, is a pacifist. While Prime Minister of Italy early in 1920 he granted universal amnesty to all the deserters from the Italian Army, whatever their misdemeanor might have been. These men flocked back to Rome and to the great scandal of the Roman population their first action was to beat the mutilated soldiers they met in the streets.

Monarchist at Peace Table
Needless to say, Nitti has always been known as a pro-German. I personally confess that there was no sign of his humiliation at Versailles for the German Nation. But was not Germany a young republic at the time, ill advised in sending to discuss before the signature of the Treaty, such an arrogant monarchist as Brockdorff-Rantzau? What Nitti and the other pacifists want is a treaty insuring immediate peace—an impossibility whenever nations and governments have been enemies.

The Spanish War has left no traces, but can we say as much of the Mexican War between America and Mexico, and is it not true that it took most two generations to change the feeling left in the South after the Civil War. On the other hand, let it be borne in mind that the "Peace Without Victory" which Nitti wants could have been signed in 1917, and that was precisely the year in which the United States decided to come into the war.

2. The greatest reproach against the Treaty is that its annexations are such some day to arouse the anger, especially of Germany, and bring about fresh war. What people have in mind when they say this is the creation, at the expense of Prussia, Austria, Hungary, and Turkey, of what an economist calls numerous and sundry new nations in Europe. The creation of these nations was not only the main concern of the 14 points, but gave the World War its moral character.

"Economic Collapse" Propaganda
3. People also say that the Treaty caused the economic collapse of Europe. It is difficult to open a newspaper without finding in its columns, "The economic collapse of Europe." Hence the success of Mr. Keynes' books, which had prophesied this collapse. The present lecturer has his doubts about this so-called collapse. As early as 1919 Keynes and Angell had predicted that it would come within a few months. Four years have passed, and prophets are still prophesying.

Meanwhile we hear travelers stating that Russia is fast recovering; Austria is getting better every day; we have seen Poland waging an expensive war against its neighbors; and as for Germany, in spite of the fall of the mark, it builds 375,000 tons of shipping every three months, beating every other nation by a long way, and the recent report of the American-European attaches about its economic condition proves that it is building factories, canals, and railroads faster than it did before the war. We are compelled to make a strong distinction between wealth and money.

The lecturer concluded by saying that the American reader who wants to form a correct idea of the way the Treaty was made ought to read a unique book, "What Really Happened at Paris," consisting of 15 lectures by the American delegates to the Peace Conference, who saw the Treaty in the making and largely assisted in making it. The conclusions at which these men arrive, he said, can be summed up in the following statement: "The Treaty was made not by France but by 500 men coming from every part of the world, and it was made in the face of extraordinary difficulties in a spirit of absolute fairness."

SHORTER STEEL DAY
NEARER THAN EVERMr. Gary and Aides Mapping
Out Policy Say Plan Will
Cost 45 Million

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, July 28.—The conference of steel executives looking to the abolition of the 12-hour day in the steel mills was resumed here today. With the report that the eight-hour day is nearing inauguration in certain plants it is expected that within a few days a definite plan will have been mapped out affecting the entire industry.

Elbert H. Gary, chief executive officer of the United States Steel Corporation, his advisers and members of the American Iron and Steel Institute, of which Mr. Gary is chairman, constitute the conferees.

Mr. Gary made the following statement to The Christian Science Monitor representative today:

"Nothing of consequence now to say. Both meetings have adjourned to meet again in New York next Thursday, Aug. 2. We are making very careful study of the whole subject concerning elimination of the 12-hour day. I should say that we are making satisfactory progress, but have not yet proceeded far enough to express any opinion as to final conclusion. I suppose, when the consultations are finished, I may make some statement."

How to spread the increased cost of operation throughout the steel industry on an average of 15 per cent, or add \$45,000,000 annually to the pay rolls of the steel concerns, which the establishment of the eight-hour shift, it is reported, would entail, is the most serious phase of the question of wage adjustment, it is admitted.

In addition to Mr. Gary, directors of the American Iron and Steel Institute include James A. Farrell, president of the steel corporation; John A. Topping, chairman of the Republic Iron & Steel Company; J. A. Campbell, president of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company; and Eugene G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

The steel men estimate that about 120,000 men will be affected by the change from the 12-hour to the eight-hour shift. They have calculated that putting the unskilled workers on a three-shift basis will require several hundred thousand additional men. As the shifts are shortened, wage adjustments must be made which may result in higher prices to the consumer, although no estimate has yet been made as to extent of the increase.

Not only will it be necessary, officials point out, to increase the pay of the men now employed at 40 cents an hour for 12 hours, but employees who are now working eight, nine and 10-hour shifts must also be considered in any wage readjustment.

PREMIER DECRIES
"CLASS WARFARE"Stanley Baldwin Says He Seeks
Unity Within England

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 28.—Stanley Baldwin proclaimed his earnest desire to be a "healer" at Edinburgh yesterday when discussing domestic problems in general, and the unrest of revolutionary Socialist inspiration in particular. He sounded a note of warning against destructive agitation which would ruin the mechanism of the modern industrial structure either by the "sledge hammer of revolution" or "the insidious insertion of sand in all the gearing wheels."

He hoped to see in the immediate future the beginnings of a better feeling of unity between all classes, and added, "If there are those who want to fight a class war we will take up the challenge and beat them by the hardness of our heads and the largeness of our hearts."

Meanwhile we hear travelers stating that Russia is fast recovering; Austria is getting better every day; we have seen Poland waging an expensive war against its neighbors; and as for Germany, in spite of the fall of the mark, it builds 375,000 tons of shipping every three months, beating every other nation by a long way, and the recent report of the American-European attaches about its economic condition proves that it is building factories, canals, and railroads faster than it did before the war. We are compelled to make a strong distinction between wealth and money.

The lecturer concluded by saying that the American reader who wants to form a correct idea of the way the Treaty was made ought to read a unique book, "What Really Happened at Paris," consisting of 15 lectures by the American delegates to the Peace Conference, who saw the Treaty in the making and largely assisted in making it. The conclusions at which these men arrive, he said, can be summed up in the following statement: "The Treaty was made not by France but by 500 men coming from every part of the world, and it was made in the face of extraordinary difficulties in a spirit of absolute fairness."

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THIRD PARTY SEEN
BY MR. LA FOLLETTESenator Says, However, If Major
Parties Put Up Liberals,
Move May Be Averted

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, July 28.—Nomination of "reactionaries" for the President next year by the major parties will see the rise of a third party, with a Progressive at the helm, in the opinion of Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin. In an interview here, he said:

I think we must await developments, because I do not think it humanly possible for anybody to say anything about a third party at this time with any degree of certainty.

If liberal men should be nominated by both of the two old parties, I should doubt very much that there would be a third party movement. It would not avail much. But plainly, if indisputably reactionary men should be nominated by the two old parties, something in the way of a third party may develop.

Whenever anything like that comes, comes to stay. It is not a sporadic movement by any body of men desiring to avail themselves of an opportunity. It develops because the people are insistent upon deliverance from something that is at hand or not.

What is done by existing party organizations may go far in bringing about a third party movement. Conditions recently disclosed in Minnesota exist very generally all over the country and more so in the east than in the west.

President Harding was characterized as a reactionary by the leader of the "progress bloc" in Congress. "Mr. Harding's record in the Senate was that of a reactionary. His administration as president, in my opinion, has been reactionary," added Senator La Follette.

He declined to discuss himself as the standard bearer of a third party. When asked about Henry Ford he said:

I have no knowledge of him, except that which is general. I met him but once and then very briefly. He has made a great success in his particular line and seems to be a man of some creative power. The poll has not come to me directly, but I have read that it showed that Mr. Ford led all those mentioned for the presidency. That was very interesting. I know nothing in Mr. Ford's record that would identify him with either party. He seems to have confined himself to business, rather than politics.

The Senator said he felt that domestic issues would be foremost in consideration at the coming presidential election, rather than foreign affairs.

Turning to matters of legislation in which the so-called "La Follette group" in Congress is interested, the Wisconsin Senator said he did not believe it would avail much to have an extra session of Congress before the regular session next December.

RUMELY CONVICTION UPHOLD

NEW YORK, July 28.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals today affirmed the conviction of Dr. Edward E. Rumely, former publisher of the New York Evening Mail, and S. Walter Kaufman and Norman R. Lindheim, attorneys, for defrauding the Alien Property Custodian in a report on the Mail's ownership. The three were ordered to Atlanta Prison to serve sentences of a year and a day each.

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MR. HARDING SEES
ALASKA AS STATEDevelopment Must Depend on
People, Not Government Aid,
He Tells Americans

ON BOARD PRESIDENT HARDING'S SPECIAL TRAIN, July 28 (AP).—After a rail and water trip over more than 5000 miles to Alaska, Canada and return to Seattle, President Harding was again on board the train which left Washington, June 20, traveling with his official party along the Pacific coast range south to the Yosemite National Park, California.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 27 (AP).—President Harding returned from his Alaskan trip today and in an address delivered here reported to the American people that he had found nothing wrong with their great northern territory; that there is no broad "problem of Alaska," and that Alaska "is all right and is going well."

The President enumerated a number of ways in which the development of the territory should be aided. He declared against ruinous exploitation of natural resources and urged "a development of Alaska, for Alaskans." He recommended more restriction on salmon fishing, the territory's greatest industry, and promised that if Congress was unable to agree on a program of helpful legislation, he by executive order would extend the present reservations and their regulations.

Restrictions with respect to utilization of the forests, he said, might well be lightened. Development of Alaska's coal mines must await time and the normal urging of economic conditions, he submitted, but the Government should encourage leasing and development of oil lands.

Other conclusions presented by Mr. Harding were that generous appropriations should be made for road building; that the Federal Government should be more liberal in encouraging the technical, scientific and demonstration work of the agricultural agencies; and that the Government should retain ownership and operation of the Alaskan railroad.

"Alaska is designed for ultimate statehood," the President told his audience. "In a very few years we can well set off the Panhandle and a large block of the connecting southeastern part as a state. This region now contains easily 90 per cent of the white population and of the developed resources. It would be the greatest single impulse we could possibly give to the right kind of development. As to the remainder of the territory, I would leave the Alaskans of the future to decide."

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TWILIGHT
TALES

The Boat in the Back Yard

There is a boat in our back yard in which men used to row. Way out upon the deep, deep sea. But that was long ago.

And now 'twould be a useless boat To row upon the tide. Its bottom is all full of holes And grass grows up inside.

But never was a better boat in which to get and play. And make believe the yard's a sea On which you float away.

IT WAS their first morning in the new house that John's and Mary's father had taken for the summer, and the family had arrived so late the night before that John and Mary had had no time to look around before going to bed. But the bedroom was all right. It had two small beds, and white curtains at the windows, and wallpaper with pictures, so that, wherever you looked, you saw Jack and his sister Jill going up the hill to get a pail of water, or else you saw Jack falling down the hill and Jill tumbling after him, and they seemed to enjoy tumbling down a hill just as much as they did climbing up.

It was a fine room to go to bed in, and a fine room to wake up in next morning. There was the fresh, clean air of sea and country blowing in at the window, and a tree outside with a bird chirping in it, and on the wall-paper Jack and Jill went up the hill, and went up the hill and tumbled down the hill, and went up the hill in a very cheerful way indeed.

"I like this place," said John, sitting up in his bed.

"So do I," said Mary, sitting up in her bed. "But there's a lot we haven't seen yet."

"There's the boat," said John, "I want to see that."

"So do I," said Mary. "Of course, it won't be a real boat on the real ocean."

"Father said it was a real boat," said John.

"Then it is," said Mary. "But it won't be on the real ocean. He said we could have it all to ourselves, and if it was on the real ocean, we'd have to have somebody with us."

"When we get bigger," said John, "we're to have a boat on the ocean, but we will have to learn to swim first. I got so I could swim four strokes last summer."

"I could swim three," said Mary. "Let's get up and look out of the win-

dow. Perhaps we can see the ocean." But the ocean was on the other side of the house, and what they saw first were the hills, and then they looked down in the yard.

"I see it," said John. "I see the boat."

And, sure enough, there was a boat in the back yard, and it was as real as could be except that it was quite old. The grass grew around it, and the breeze moved the grass in little waves, so that the old boat seemed to be afloat on a green sea. And, as all children know, a real thing, even if it is old and worn out, is better to play with in the long run than a new toy that you can buy now in a toy-shop.

"I see it, too," said Mary. "We'll get mother to let us have an old sheet to make a sail for it."

"And I'll ask father for some paint to paint it with," said John. "And then we'll name it. What will be a good name for it?"

Mary thought hard, and then she glanced round the room and saw the wallpaper.

"I know," said Mary. "Let's name it the 'Jack and Jill'."

RESTRICTIONS URGED
ON BRITISH PAPERS

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 28.—Reports have been laid on the table in the House of Commons by a select committee appointed to consider the Matrimonial Causes (Regulation of Reports) Bill, introduced by Sir Evelyn Cecil. Much evidence was heard and the scope of the original measure consequently enlarged to include within its proposed provisions the reporting of unbecoming details in other than divorce cases as well as in those cases.

It is proposed that newspapers should be allowed to publish the names, addresses and the description of the parties to, and the witnesses in, such cases, with the jury's finding and the court's judgment, but no report of the evidence. As a private member's bill there is little chance of its becoming law unless the Government agrees to give it facilities.

RHODESIA GOLD OUTPUT
LONDON, July 28.—The production of gold in Rhodesia, South Africa, in June amounted to 58,323 fine ounces, valued at £253,226.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

British Music Society's Congress

Special from Monitor Bureau

BY A curious coincidence no fewer than three big musical associations held extended events during the opening days of July. The British Music Society's congress and the Folk Dance Society's festival each covered a week, while the composers' conference, organized by the Society of Women Musicians, lasted two days. To cap all, there came the Byrd centenary celebration. These had been undertaken by the British Music Society, and were woven into the general scheme of its congress.

The opening day was memorable. At the Royal College of Music at 5:30, Sir Henry Hadow delivered a lecture on William Byrd which easily stands as one of the best lectures ever given on the old-time musician, and in the evening a deeply impressive performance of Byrd's "Great Service" took place in Westminster Abbey, 3000 people thronging the historic building to listen.

July 4, the actual centenary, was ushered in by a lecture on Music of the Elizabethan period by Dr. E. H. Fellowes at Aeolian Hall. Special attention was given to those works of Byrd which were to be performed at the festival chamber which easily stands as one of the best lectures ever given on the old-time musician, and in the evening a deeply impressive performance of Byrd's "Great Service" took place in Westminster Abbey, 3000 people thronging the historic building to listen.

July 5, the actual centenary, was ushered in by a lecture on Music of the Elizabethan period by Dr. E. H. Fellowes at Aeolian Hall. Special attention was given to those works of Byrd which were to be performed at the festival chamber which easily stands as one of the best lectures ever given on the old-time musician, and in the evening a deeply impressive performance of Byrd's "Great Service" took place in Westminster Abbey, 3000 people thronging the historic building to listen.

Many of the psalms, motets, madrigals and sonatas which easily stand as one of the best lectures ever given on the old-time musician, and in the evening a deeply impressive performance of Byrd's "Great Service" took place in Westminster Abbey, 3000 people thronging the historic building to listen.

Throughout the week special performances of Byrd's sacred music were given in Westminster Abbey, St. Paul's, Southwark and Westminster cathedrals, the Chapel Royal and other churches.

Beside Byrd, the rest of the British Music Society's congress seemed less interesting, though no doubt very useful. Sunday was the day of the London centers at Aeolian Hall on July 3, when some good quartet playing was heard from the Kendall com-

position, and some indifferent singing from Ethel Waddington and Frank Marriott.

At the concert and conversations of the London Contemporary Music Center on July 5 a string quartet by W. T. Walton (chosen for the International Chamber Music Festival of 1923), was in three movements and lasted three quarters of an hour. It shows invention and remarkable constructive skill. As an example of the new style it holds its own bravely with all foreign exponents. But as mere music, it left many people like Othello "being wrought, perplex'd in the extreme."

The rest of the long program was made up by Cyril Scott's trio for piano, violin and cello, splendidly played by the composer and Margaret and Beatrice Harrison, his ballad for piano and voice, and two groups of modern songs sung with great artistry by Anne Thurstield.

On July 6 a concert by members of provincial branches provided some excellent performers and performances. Earlier in the week a demonstration lecture on "Opera in Schools," by C. T. Smith, aroused considerable interest, and the week was other debates on various topics.

The congress concluded with a banquet at which Lord Howard de Walden, Sir Hugh Allen, Dame Ethel Smythe, Mr. Garvin (editor of The Observer) and Eugene Goossens were among the principal speakers.

M. M. S.

Progress of "Bowl" Concerts

LOS ANGELES, July 15 (Special Correspondence). Thirty thousand people have attended the four evening concerts, constituting the first week of open-air concerts at the "Bowl," the beautiful natural amphitheater in the foothills of Hollywood.

The conductor, Emil Oberhoffer, has nightly increased the artistic strength of his ensemble, and though he has but a single rehearsal for each program, is giving readings of strong appeal and of delicacy.

Two novelties were heard the first week, the Symphony No. 1 in G minor by Kalinnikoff, and "The Sleeping Beauty," by the composer. The symphony, a masterpiece of musicality of the French post-Wagner type, does not make a deep impression. It is melodious, particularly well-scored for the strings and follows the plot of the fairy tale.

Kalinnikoff (1866-1901) is a type of the Russian talent, in which the nationalistic and the romantic eclecticism, the latter influenced by Mendelssohn and Schumann. Often brilliantly written, especially in the opening movement, the opus makes considerable demands on the strings. But in the slow movement, one feels a certain lack of thematic development. The work is episodic, themes being reiterated or passed from instrumental section to section. The first two movements are more interesting, as the Scherzo is less interesting and the final movement is devoid of novelty of invention.

When the play proper commences, he and Mellony, as phosphorescent ghosts, still wander through the halls in the Holtspur home, and it is Lenny's presence that he shall be an eyewitness, seeing what yet unseen of the havoc which his heartlessness has caused. Mellony pervades the scene, at first we thought as a sort of guardian angel over various small children whose presence is quite unaccounted for, in general, and over Lenny's daughter Lenda in particular.

But as the play progresses, Mellony appears in the character of a gloster and avenger. She professes to enjoy Lenny's suffering up to the hilt, but does not do so for long, and very shortly relents and brings happiness both to Lenny and Lenda. For Lenda's love tragedy was a mere device for punishment. So, altogether, the story ends happily, and Lenny's crimes are expiated owing to Mellony's magnanimity. Altogether he gets off very cheaply, but Lenny always was everybody's favorite!

Dusty, but Fascinating

Although creaky and dusty in many ways, the play is yet curiously fascinating; and more than that, for John Masfield is a poet, and some of the lines are arresting in the simplicity and strength of their beauty. Masfield, in some ways, resembles Maeterlinck. One is not sure whether he is poet-dramatist or dramatist-poet, nor would it be surprising if he were to find his real home as a prose poet.

As Mellony Holtspur, Laura Cowie pervaded the play, but in one sense she did not perhaps quite portray the character. She was too good for it. She was too exqu岸ely graceful, gentle and sympathetic that in her one scene of vindictiveness, in which she urges one of the children to burn Lenny's pictures, she did not convince either the audience or herself, the very least little bit; but perhaps this was all in the picture, and as it should be, for

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Seattle's Annual Dance Pageants

SEATTLE, Wash., July 10 (Special Correspondence)

Three years ago a dance recital, featuring four small children, was held in Beaux Arts Village on the east shore of Lake Washington, near Seattle. It took place on the lawn of the James S. Ditty estate and was attended by perhaps 300 persons. The following year a second recital was held, with seven children taking part. It proved to be more than a recital. A pageant it was, despite the few participants. The guest list numbered close to 400. Mr. Ditty decided a mere lawn party was not sufficient for such an exhibition

and that before a third recital was ready for presentation a regular outdoor stage should be provided. During the last few months the stage has been built—not with boards and beams and nails, but with sod and shrubs and lawns; a picturesque, semi-circular affair, 50 by 20 feet, with trimmed and weeping evergreen trees in the background and a crescent-shaped reflection pool before it. It is a landscape most unusual in this part of the country.

Recently the third dance recital was held here—this time in the form of a fairy pageant, with 16 children and young girls as the participants. More than 500 persons attended and from now on the pageant will be considered an annual event in Beaux Arts Village.



A Pageant on Outdoor Stage of the James S. Ditty Estate, Beaux Arts Village, Near Seattle, Wash.

More Gloucester Artists

Gloucester, Mass., July 23

HIGH up on the ridge of rock which supports Grace Horne's gallery, one may scan the harbor of Gloucester town, and gain, not a scattered impression of quaint old houses or vivid fishing boat, but a sense of power and of reality.

It was a gray day, and the grays and browns of dwellings and wharves stretched in plane or line across the vision, jagged, or smoothly cut, with all the crude vigor of a harbor scene. The old resident who passes through the gallery will shake his head dubiously at the false color created by harbor and rock, but accepts this striking and bold visualization of Dogtown Common as the true spirit of Cape Ann.

The etchings of William Meyerowitz and John Sloan, the soft, white, winter misty redolence of the work of Oscar Anderson, the vivid watercolor improvisations of Charles J. Hopkinson, or the careful and well-thought-out portrait by Eben F. Comins all lend variety and interest to the exhibition. Sculpture is also insisted, though less conspicuously at the false color created by harbor and rock, but accepts this striking and bold visualization of Dogtown Common as the true spirit of Cape Ann.

Grace Horne's Gallery

There are echoes of both major Gloucester exhibitions in Grace Horne's gallery, with several additions to the personnel, notably Tod Lindenmuth and Ross E. Moffett. Moreover, the vivid watercolor improvisations of Charles J. Hopkinson, or the careful and well-thought-out portrait by Eben F. Comins all lend variety and interest to the exhibition. Sculpture is also insisted, though less conspicuously at the false color created by harbor and rock, but accepts this striking and bold visualization of Dogtown Common as the true spirit of Cape Ann.

Grace Horne's gallery is subtly clever. A vivid purple, pink, yellow and green modernism is rendered livable by the sharp accent of an equally vivid purple pillow, casually thrown upon a chair, while the Noah's ark efforts of the "isms" are, in the main, confined to that picturesque playhouse atmosphere of the ark itself.

There are strange toylike paintings of cows and barns, trees and hunters by Karl Knaths, romantic birds and fountains by Vladimir Pavlovsky, modernisms by Arnes Weiner, flower patterns by Emma Fordyce McRae and color scenes by Harley Perkins and Carl Gordon Cutler. Artificially is, perhaps, the appropriate keynote of the ark, and constitutes in no small degree its fascination.

New York Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 26—Irene Castle will arrive on the Lafayette Aug. 1 and begin preparations for her tour under the direction of the Selwyns, starting the latter part of September. The Selwyns will put into rehearsal Frederick Londale's new play, "But for the Grace of God," with Violet Dorset.

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to close out Summer Apparel and Accessories before stocktaking, July 31st.

There is, however, another aspect of

London Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 13—The first half of the dramatic year in London will go down in theatrical history as a season of short runs and false dawns. Of two dozen productions tried since the beginning of January, not one has scored 100 performances. One collapsed after four nights, and three in less than two weeks. "If Winter Comes" lasted at the St. James' Theatre scarcely longer than it did in New York, and a month saw the end of "Angelo" at Drury Lane. Even "Ned Kean" had to be withdrawn when the supply of millionaires waving cheque books from the stalls became exhausted.

Collectors of "Shakespeare" will this month have a seldom offered opportunity of acquiring two early quarto editions offered in London at Messrs. Hodgson's auction rooms. As these copies were issued in 1612 and 1613, and only 16 others of each of them are known to be in existence, they are expected to fetch high prices. One is the fifth quarto of "Richard III," and the other is the sixth quarto of "Henry IV" (Part I), and each is catalogued as "coming from an old country library." All the original quarto editions are now very scarce. Thus, of the first four of "Richard III," there only remain 21 copies; and of the first five of "Henry IV," only 25 copies have been traced.

For "King George's Pension Fund for Actors and Actresses" a special performance recently held at His Majesty's Theatre, London, netted a profit of £500. This sum added to invested capital has enabled the committee (presided over by Squire Bancroft) to grant life annuities of £100 to 10 actors and actresses who are considered to have rendered special service to the British stage as to merit recognition, and who require financial assistance.

AMUSEMENTS

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JESSE L. LASKY Presents
COVERED WAGON
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PITTSFIELD, MASS.

Week of July 30th

HARRY BOND
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UNION SQUARE PLAYERS
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The Covered Wagon
Paramount's screen epic of America. All seats
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Reactions of a Reader

Special from Monitor Bureau

WHERE the girl sat was under a white-bush that grew out of an earth fence by the roadside. Wouldn't you embark enthusiastically upon the reading of a book that started in this fashion? Especially if you have ever been in Ireland in the spring, when for miles the whole world seems turned to gold: the roadsides lined with shining yellow gorse, the trees of that incredibly tender, clear green that takes on almost a golden tinge, only the thin whiffs of peat smoke rising blue against the dull brown of rocky hillsides. In other respects than in the flavor of his opening sentence, Mr. Padraic Colum has led us to expect much of him. His poetry has that weird, mystical quality as of a wind blowing from far places. But he has disappointed us in his recent novel of Ireland, "Castle Conquer" (New York: The Macmillan Company). He had ready to hand the stuff for a story of mingled fire and charm: danger, knavery, bravery, romance; what a pity that one line, and tenant, between Protestant and Roman Catholic, between the old and the new idealism. Yet somehow he has confused it, muddled it distressingly. Francis Gillick, a stranger to the countryside, strives to prevent an eviction, becomes involved in political intrigue, is suspected of being embroiled in the killing, is tried and imprisoned. All of which demands much sacrifice on the part of Brigid Moynagh, his sweetheart. There is color, action, beauty here; yet the story drags on interminably and then falls. It is all loose ends. What a pity that one line, and tenant, between Protestant and Roman Catholic, between the old and the new idealism. Yet somehow he has confused it, muddled it distressingly. 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AMERICAN LABOR PARTY PREDICTED

Speaker at Chautauqua, N. Y.,
Says Group in United States
Soon Will Rival England's

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., July 28 (Staff Correspondence).—That the United States would have a powerful labor party in a few years, with the same prestige and influence as the Labor Party in Great Britain, was prophesied by George E. MacLennan of the Babson Institute, at Chautauqua Institution, when he spoke yesterday on "Fundamentals of the Labor Situation."

"Such a change in politics," he said, "need not of itself bring about radicalism in industrial relations or in the structure of society. Communists and radicals are not to be feared as long as they can make their opinions as public as possible. It is in countries brought up on secret propaganda suppressed by a fearful Government that revolution has been fostered. All we need to do to bring about revolution in the United States is to suppress opinion."

Three thousand students, before the summer session is over, will have enrolled in the summer schools in the departments of what might be called this out-of-doors university.

A new feature of the schools this year is the academic credits given by New York University. The school of education of the university is directing the education courses here and is crediting the work that students complete in some of them toward a bachelor's, master's, or doctor's degree. This new connection is a great stimulus to the classes in pedagogy, which are larger this year than ever before.

The state departments of education of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio are also giving credit to their public school teachers who take professional courses at Chautauqua, and many men and women from these states are enrolled here in academic subjects—education, library training, expression, arts and crafts, and music.

Arthur E. Bestor, professor of history and the social sciences, is president of the institution and principal of instruction, and W. Gear Spencer, who is professor of classical languages, is dean of the faculties.

At the summer schools, as at a more formal university, there is a busy, varied life in the midst of an unusual vacation setting. All about this lakeside campus are inviting glimpses of work that is carried on in many subjects at once, with students from all localities intermingling.

Informal, unpretentious cottages, camps they might be called, here and there among the trees. All day long classes in English history, languages and so on, come and go. Here is Virgil, here geology. Here they are wrestling with industrial relations, here with politics. Froebel is neighbor to Shakespeare.

A small concert hall filled with young musicians, watching the technique of Ernest Hutchinson and listening to his explanations at his daily interpretative recital.

For the mechanically inclined there is a course in automobile operation in which the structure, mechanism, and care of motor cars is illustrated and explained; and for the home maker, two courses new this year in interior decorating and period furniture.

GOV. J. C. WALTON
OUSTS MR. WILSON

Agricultural College Head Center of Oklahoma Political Row

OKLAHOMA CITY, July 28 (Special).—George Wilson, former manager of the Farmer-Labor Reconstruction League, was ousted from the presidency of the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater yesterday. This action, taken by the reorganized state board of agriculture, was in fulfillment of the announced purpose of Gov. John C. Walton to protect the institution in the interests of the Farmer-Labor movement.

Immediately following his removal, Mr. Wilson announced that he would support the new head of the college, to which position R. G. Tyler, dean of engineering of the institution, was appointed pending the election of a permanent president, who is to be an out-of-state man, it is stated. Mr. Wilson, however, expressed the determination to defend his policies in a series of speeches. His campaign of defense begins today.

This speaking tour is regarded as the first step in Mr. Wilson's campaign for the United States Senate. Governor Walton, whose executive order removing two members of the board resulted in Wilson's removal, at the request of the American Legion is expected to be another candidate.

The Farmer-Labor Reconstruction League in Oklahoma has been split by the Governor's action. A keen contest now is on between the Wilson and Walton factions to gain control of the majority of league votes.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., July 28 (AP).—Speaking at Muskogee last night, Gov. J. C. Walton denounced George Wilson, reconstructionist leader, removed yesterday from the presidency of Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, as the tool of Oscar Ameringer, Socialist leader of the Reconstruction League, state organ here. Ameringer was one of the executive's strong supporters last summer and fall.

"Radicalism will never sweep the state of Oklahoma, no, never, so long as I can prevent it," the Governor said. Governor Walton appointed Wilson, but later reversed himself in the appointment.

BUSINESS SURVEY
WASHINGTON, July 27.—The Federal Reserve Board says the production of basic commodities declined in July but employment was maintained at June's high level. Freight shipments were exceptionally large, and wholesale and retail trade continued heavy. Wholesale prices showed a further decrease.

Merchants and Buyers should visit the National Merchandise Fair

B. Altman & Co.

Thirty-fourth Street

MADISON AVENUE-FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fifth Street

Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

ORIENTAL RUGS



Of the many important Offerings arranged during the year, one of the outstanding events is the August Sale of Oriental Rugs. Through its medium patrons now planning their Autumn furnishings will be afforded an opportunity of purchasing selected floor-coverings, in the wanted sizes and colorings

at great concessions in prices

The opening day of this Sale will shortly be announced

New Importations of Rich Dress Silks and Velvets

are now being received and placed on sale
in the Departments on the First Floor

For the Autumn season B. Altman & Co. have made greater preparations than ever for their important displays of

Exclusive Dress Silks & Velvets

The choicest novelties of the French markets will be available

Knitted Suits & Frocks

at exceptional-value prices

A number of Knitted Suits and Frocks remaining from special assortments, and others taken from the regular stock, in suitable weights and colors for present and early Autumn wear

have been repriced for clearance to
\$12.50, 19.50 & 29.50

Large reductions have also been made in the prices of Novelty Knitted Costumes, principally one or two of a kind

Embroidered Silk Shawls

at very reasonable prices

(Department now on Third Floor)

New Selections of Women's Silk Hosiery

in sheer and medium weights

are featured in the Department on the First Floor

The latest ideas in hosiery colors, originated in Paris, are to be found in the advance assortments, which include the following interesting shades

Aeroplane	Vanille	Cacao
Petit Gris	Mauresque	Casoor
Armure	Pommery	Platine
Dragon	Ficelle	Quo Vadis
Argent	Faune	Or

Prices: \$1.75 to 7.00 per pair

Furs and Fur Garments

at exceptional-value prices

Many advance models, as well as the more conservative styles, are shown in the new selections, all made of the most fashionable pelts

The price concessions are exceptionally attractive

Moderately-priced Coats include

Seal-dyed Muskrat, 30 inches long, from	\$165.00
Seal-dyed Muskrat, 48 inches long, from	290.00
Russian Karakul (black), 48 ins. long, from	525.00
Natural Raccoon, 40 inches long, from	290.00

FUR NECKWEAR

at equally interesting prices

(Department on Third Floor)

EVANS PICKED TO
RETAIN HIS TITLE

Meets Gardner in Western Golf
Final Today—Sweetser
Loses on 38th

CLEVELAND, O., July 28 (Special).—That Charles Evans Jr., amateur golfer, will retain his western amateur golf title was freely predicted today as he and W. H. Gardner, United States amateur title holder, teed off at the Mayfield Country Club here in the final contest of the Western Amateur Association's tournament.

Evans went to the first tee confident and radiantly happy after a victory yesterday over J. W. Sweetser, United States amateur title holder. It was one of the great objectives of Evans to defeat the man who defeated him last year at Brookline, Mass.

Evans won from Sweetser after one of the greatest matches seen here, the contest going to the thirty-eighth hole before the Chicago player won.

In the morning Sweetser sent his second from creeks and traps with the same accuracy that would have been expected had the ball always laid on the level fairway. He shot three birdies in succession on the sixth, seventh and eighth holes; he drove into the woods, made an exceptional out that raced over the green and near a tree, and then another out that laid the ball near to the pin.

But with all his expert mastery with the irons, and despite a lead of three holes over the title holder at the tenth, he finished the first 13 holes 1 down.

But the followers who saw Sweetser play so well also saw Evans shoot te shots straight as an arrow, play irons that matched those of his contestant and rouse himself to the height of courage that was needed to meet the attack of Sweetser.

Evans, not noted as a great driver, outdrove his opponent in the morning, starting a wooden attack that was in-comparable after Sweetser had taken the advantage. Every challenge that Sweetser sent forth was met by Evans.

On the fifth in the morning, Sweetser sent his tee shot into a creek, and yet made a beautiful out that permitted a par 4, while Evans, over with his second into a trap, took a 5.

On the fourteenth, Evans made his only bad tee shot, the ball landing in a trap. Then he matched all of Sweetser's superb work with the irons by driving from the trap direct to the green, only to have the ball kick into another trap. He used his putter to get out and had a hole in 5.

He finished the morning round with a birdie 4 on the difficult eighteenth after Sweetser had rimmed his putt. Evans' putting on the later holes was much improved over that of the first few, when Sweetser was able to obtain his lead by his champion's poor work on the greens.

Evans shot 3 birdies on the morning round against 4 for Sweetser. The champion went out in 35 and in 34 for a 69, while Sweetser went out in 33 and took 37, coming in for a 70.

The afternoon round was not filled with the thrills of the morning, the lead see-sawing from hole to hole. Sweetser had the best medal score on the second round, with 71 against 73 for Evans. Two such double rounds as they played yesterday would have totaled 282, or 14 strokes better than the low score, made by R. T. Jones Jr. and R. G. Cruikshank in the recent United States open tournament at Inwood, N. Y.

W. H. Gardner, Chicago, and Joseph Wells of East Liverpool, O., played without a gallery and few were on hand to witness what was won 4 and 3. Gardner's game did not show anything to lead one to believe he can defeat Evans, unless the master amateur shows a great reversal of form, something he seldom does. The cards:

MORNING

Par 72
Evans 69
Sweetser 70

Par 72
Evans 73
Sweetser 71

Par 72
Evans 73
Sweetser 71

Par 72
Evans 73
Sweetser 71

Par 72
Evans 73
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Evans 73
Sweetser 71

Finalist in Western Amateur



Charles Evans Jr. of Chicago

Morris Sets a World
Marathon Golf Mark

San Antonio, Tex., July 28

N. MORRIS of San Antonio established a new world's

Marathon golf record last

night when, after 19 hours and 10

minutes' play, he had made a total

of 290 holes. His average over the

course was 85 strokes to each round.

Morris began playing this morning

at 12:40 o'clock by the light of a

full moon, with lamplight golf balls.

His worst score of the day was in

the first round, which required 92

strokes. During the day he covered

approximately 22 miles.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

New York 62 28 482

St. Louis 58 44 512

Philadelphia 44 44 508

Washington 42 49 482

Boston 39 51 433

RESULTS FRIDAY

Washington 10, Boston 7.

New York 7, Philadelphia 3.

GAMES TODAY

Cleveland at Boston (two games).

Detroit at Washington.

Chicago at New York.

St. Louis at Philadelphia.

SENATORS EARN EVEN BREAK

Washington earned an even break

in the Boston series by capturing the final

10 to 7. H. J. Ehmke, who started in

the box for the Red Sox, was batted

out in less than two innings, and his

reliable, F. J. O'Doul, was none too

reliable. Paul Zahner, Washington

recruit formerly with the American

Association, lasted until the seventh

inning, when the Red Sox bunched six

runs. Leon Goellie's running catch of

a low line drive off V. J. Pichinich

was the fielding feature. The score:

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Washington 10 2 0 0 0 0 1 1 7 16 1

Philadelphia 7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 9 3

Batteries—Zahner, Leasing pitcher—Ehmke.

Umpires—Hildebrand, Holmes and Evans.

Time—1h. 47m.

YANKEES SWEEP SERIES

PHILADELPHIA, July 27—New

York made another clean sweep over

Philadelphia by winning the last game

of the series here, 7 to 3. A home run

by G. H. Ruth, his twenty-fourth of

the season, came in the first inning with

no one on base. The two runs in the

Yankees' third were unearned, but the

winners batted sharply in the last three

frames. Clarence Walker, hitting for

Wood, a substitute shortstop, in the

ninth, knocked a home run into the

bleachers. The score.

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

New York 10 2 0 0 0 0 1 1 7 16 1

Philadelphia 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 9 3

Batteries—Harmon and Woodworth.

Conney and Phelps. Umpire—F. J.

Sheehan.

MONITOR TIES FOR FIRST PLACE

The Christian Science Monitor baseball

team triumphed over the Boston

Post nine by the score of 11 to 4 at

Columbus Park Thursday, in a Boston

Newspaper league contest, thereby ad-

vancing into a triple tie for first place

in the standing. The pitching of W. C.

Harvey, after the first inning, featured.

Batteries—Harvey and Woodworth.

Conney and Phelps. Umpire—F. J.

Sheehan.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION STANDING

St. Paul 87 32 540

Kansas City 86 32 536

Columbus 45 45 500

Milwaukee 44 50 463

Indianapolis 42 48 457

Minneapolis 35 55 398

Toledo 35 55 398

RESULTS FRIDAY

Minneapolis 6, Columbus 5.

Kansas City 4, Indianapolis 2.

Milwaukee 4, Louisville (postponed).

St. Paul vs. Toledo (postponed).

CHICAGO LINES EARNINGS

CHICAGO, July 28—Chicago surface

lines report June earnings as \$4,776,852.

net \$1,923,203, and divisible receipts

\$366,902, of which the city gets \$201,796.

WOMEN STARS TO
DO BATTLE TODAY

Mrs. Mallory and Miss Wells
Meet on Westchester-Biltmore
Courts at Rye, N. Y.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 28—The play of

the New York State tennis champion-

ship, at the Westchester-Biltmore

Country Club, at Rye, N. Y., yester-

day was devoted to doubles, the final

of the singles, between Mrs. F. I.

Mallory, the national champion, and

Miss Helen Wells of Berkeley, Cal.,

being held over until today. Miss

Wells did not compete in the doubles,

but Mrs. Mallory paired with Miss

Edith Sigourney of Boston, reached

the final round as the result of a vic-

tory over Mrs. Clifford Lockhorn and

Miss Agnes Sherwood, of Mamaroneck,

in straight sets, 6-3, 6-2. The latter

pair had eliminated Miss Lillian

Scharman and Miss Ceres Baker, ear-

lier in the day, in a hard-fought

three-set match, in which the greater

endurance of the winners had been a

determining factor. The score was

6-3, 4-6, 6-3.

The former national champions,

Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Clare

Cassel, are the other finalists, having

had a hard battle to defeat Miss E. C.

Hauselt and Mrs. Taylor, who forced

a three-set contest by winning the

second set, in the fourteenth game,

after Miss Wagner and Miss Cassel

had been within a point of victory in

straight sets, 5-4. The final score

was 6-4, 6-8, 6-1. The summary:

NEW YORK STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

DOUBLES—Third Round

Mrs. Clifford Lockhorn and Miss Agnes

Sherwood defeated Miss Lillian Schar-

man and Miss Ceres Baker, 6-3, 6-2.

Singles—Final

Miss Marie Wagner and Miss Clare

Cassel defeated Miss E. C. Hauselt and

Mrs. F. I. Mallory and Miss Edith

Sigourney defeated Mrs. Lockhorn and

Miss Sherwood, 6-3, 6-2.

BRITISH GOLF NOTES

LONDON, July 17 (Special Corre-

spondence).—The Brixbourne profes-

sional tournament, which at one time

was known as the Brixbourne profes-

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FRANCE AND SPAIN
PLAY TENNIS TODAY

Count de Gomar Meets Lacoste
in First Match of European
Davis Cup Final

DEAUVILLE, France, July 28 (AP)—The European final for the Davis Cup, beginning here today between Spain and France, will bring together in the first singles match Count de Gomar, Spain's first ranking player, and the schoolboy Lacoste, who is playing the best tennis of any of the Frenchmen at present. Eduardo Flaquer meets M. Blanchy of Bordeaux, the French singles champion, in the second match.

Selection of the French team has caused much worry to Capt. Alan Muhr, the American entrusted with the task of making the final choice of the players to represent France. Blanchy was selected late this afternoon after three hard sets against Henri Cochet, who was France's No. 1 ranking player. Cochet's game fell off greatly after his defeat by Jean Washer of Belgium in the St. Louis semifinals last May.

The French doubles team has not yet been chosen. Captain Muhr believed that the best pair would be Jean Brugnon and Lacoste. Cochet, who has been organized in connection with the Davis Cup final, the competition to last until Aug. 4.

AUSTRALIANS
LEAD IN TENNIS

Victory in Doubles Will Put
Out the Hawaiians

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 28.—The leaders of the Australian Davis Cup team made short work of the players of Hawaii in the first two matches of their tie in the first round of the American zone preliminaries, played at the Orange Lawn Tennis Club, at South Orange, N. J., yesterday, winning them both in straight sets.

J. O. Anderson, the Australian captain, encountered Bowie Dietrick, who ran off with the first set, 6-1, though Dietrick managed to bring three other games to deuce several times. Then the Australian eased off, and contented himself with winning the others, 6-2, 6-3. It was Anderson's offensive play that was the determining factor, the service aces and placements aggregating 39 to 13, while the errors of each were about equal.

Then J. B. Hawkes and W. N. Eakland took the court, and though the score in this match was equally one-sided, the play was more even, as both kept their services in active competition, both being effective in that respect, and only in the second set was Hawkes able to gain a lead. The score was 6-2, 6-1, 6-4.

The doubles will be played today, with the same players paired against each other.

TILLEN PLAYS ALONSO TODAY
LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 27.—W. T. Tilden, 3d, United States tennis champion, and Manuel Alonso, Spanish Davis Cup star, will meet in the final of the men's singles event of the Southern California championship tournament today. Tilden yesterday defeated Thomas Ferrandini, Los Angeles, 6-1, 6-3, while Alonso eliminated Ray Casey, San Francisco, 6-3, 7-5.

The Ruralist and His Problems

FOR one little New England town the rural problem is solved. Enfield's long losing struggle against the relentless impersonal pull of the city is to be ended probably at the next session of the Massachusetts Legislature, when it appears inevitable, and if not then, soon—that the little town and its beautiful Swift River Valley must be blotted out to make new water storage for the metropolitan district of Boston.

The industrialism that began by passing Enfield by, ends by blotting out the community. The one-sided content of the eighteenth century with the twentieth ends in the great city, symbolic to the little town of all that has drawn away its vigor and hope in the years since industry began to mean something too big for the little mill in the village, casual and carelessly blotting out the countryside that has failed even to understand the struggle it has lost.

The little town, heroic in its colonial achievement, serene in its pastoral simplicity, dignified in its austere simplicity, has capitulated to the great metropolis that does not even know of its existence.

Fortunately there need be few Enfields. No matter how great the cities grow they cannot require any considerable proportion of the countryside for water supply. But it is a pity that any part of the rural population already small and with many discouragements, should have to be made homeless for the sake of metropolitan development.

There are those who believe they see a gradual decentralization of industry coming that eventually will repopulate strategic points of the back country in New England and elsewhere. It is predicted by some who are close to industrial progress that the development of the relatively small town or suburb is a movement to be watched with interest. We may again have little industries and big ones in many of the decadent villages whose youth and industries have been drawn to larger places. Perhaps the

Speaker Is Making
Very Fast Headway

Indians' Manager Bats His Way
Into Third Place, at .365

CHICAGO, July 27 (AP)—Tristram Speaker of Cleveland, through his wonderful hitting in the last few weeks, has taken a place close to the top of the list of batters in the American League, according to averages released today, which include games of last Wednesday. The hitting of the veteran has placed the Indians at the head of the list in team batting. The club is hitting .397.

Speaker, by cracking out 15 hits in his last six games, boosted his average from .353 to .365, placing him third among players who have participated in 55 or more games.

Harry E. Hellmann of Detroit again has advanced above the .400 mark, his average having risen from .396 to .401, which tops all the regulars. G. H. Ruth, who has received 108 bases on balls, manages to get hold of the bat with marked regularity when it is put over, and has advanced to second place with .375. Ruth crashed out his twenty-fourth home run during the past week, one behind the mark of F. C. Williams of the Philadelphia Nationals. Ruth also added to his total bases, his string of 114 hits giving him a total of 215 bases. Besides his homers, his blows include 12 two-base nits and seven three-base hits. Ruth has scored 87 runs.

E. T. Collins of the Chicago White Sox still is blazing the way with .378 total bases, and also is more than holding his own as the best sacrifice hitter with .23.

Other leading batters: C. D. Jamison, Cleveland, .352; Joseph Sewell, Cleveland, .352; Collins, Chicago, .354; L. W. Witt, New York, .340; G. H. Burns, Boston, .332; Joseph Harris, Boston, .331; Henry Manush, Detroit, .330; Ira Flagstad, Boston, .329; K. R. Williams, St. Louis, .328; Fred Hoeny, Detroit, .326; Cobb, Detroit, .324.

H. J. Traynor of Pittsburgh, by cracking out his 14 hits in his last seven games, has boosted his batting average from .358 to .368 in the National League, and has stepped out in front in total bases. His 129 hits include nine doubles, 14 triples and 10 homers, giving him a total of 198 bases.

Rogers Hornsby, the St. Louis luminary, is at the head of the procession. Hornsby is hitting the ball at a .403 clip. Z. D. Wheat, the veteran Brooklyn outfielder, continues to be the runner-up, having a mark of .381. C. L. Barnhart of Pittsburgh is in front of his team mate Traynor with .376.

M. G. Carey, also of Pittsburgh, has met a worthy rival in G. F. Grantham of the Chicago Cubs along the base paths. Grantham is leading with 27 stolen bases. Carey is second with 23. The latter, however, has registered 78 runs.

Fred Williams, the veteran outfielder of the Phillies, added two to his string of homers, bringing it to 26. Other leading batters: Thomas Young, New York, .363; E. J. Roush, Cincinnati, .355; J. H. Johnston, Brooklyn, .355; J. F. Fournier, Brooklyn, .354; F. F. Frisch, New York, .352; J. L. Bottomley, St. Louis, .350; C. J. Grimm, Pittsburgh, .344; W. H. Southworth, Boston, .343; C. J. Hollocher, Chicago, .342; R. A. O'Farrell, Chicago, .337.

Charles H. Ebbets, president of the Brooklyn Club, is on the war path against ticket speculators, but he will have to initiate his own protective measures, according to a decision handed down in one of the courts of Flatbush. The magistrate, trying a case in point, held that the rotunda where the seats are sold is private property, and that the police have no right to maintain vigilance there continuously. If Mr. Ebbets wants the speculators arrested there he will have to do it himself or through his appointed agents.

Prof. Frank A. Waugh, head of the division of horticulture at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and consulting recreational engineer for the national parks, is old-fashioned, and proud of it, in certain educational ideals, though he declares he is also a "vocationalist" in education, and he certainly is a brave champion of technical courses in a college curriculum. He contributes this testimonial on a country teacher for the Ruralist:

Twenty years back Sadie Brooks taught the school at Hyatt's Grove for two terms. She was a college graduate, and she was not a school graduate. She knew next to nothing about "methods" and less than that about psychology. But she weighed 125 pounds, owned good teeth and a good temper, and "had a way with her."

Everybody who really belongs in Hyatt's Grove still talks about the school kept by Sadie Brooks. They agree it was the best they ever had in that district. This teacher had tree planting on Arbor Day, and the elms then set are now the pride of the neighborhood. She got up a "repar" bee and had the folks paint the schoolhouse. John Finney, who is the best farmer thereabout, says she taught him to keep accounts, also how to figure feeding rations. He admits that he and all the other grown boys proposed to Sadie, but their prospects were fixed elsewhere.

Anyhow, she left her mark on Hyatt's Grove, physically and spiritually. She is remembered with gladness and praise to this day. And the very best part of this story is that almost every other school district in the country has sometime had a teacher like Sadie Brooks. There are just enough Sadie Brookses in the world to keep the rest of us hoping and trying. God bless them!

FENWAY PARK

Today Two Games, Starting at 3:30
Red Sox vs. Cleveland

Seals at Wright & Ditson. Phone Main 1278.

PICK-UPS

THE fans at Redland Field were having a great time at the expense of S. A. Bohne, the Cincinnati second baseman, because he had allowed himself to get caught off second base in the eighth inning. But Bohne came back at them by singing the winning run across in the twelfth.

The Yankees return to the Stadium today after a most successful western swing, in which the team played at a 777 gait in 21 contests. Fine crowds are looked for today and tomorrow, but it is doubtful if the interest will be sustained long as the champions are so far out in front that their victory in the pennant race is little short of a certainty.

Boston in the American League has undoubtedly the poorest pitching staff in the majors, unless one excepts possibly that of the Braves. Even the great Howard Ehmke receives his reversals nowadays with something like regularity. John J. Quinn continues as the one Red Sox pitcher reliable. Ehmke's slump may be only temporary, however, and the team's supporters are hoping for the best.

C. R. Naylor pitched his first game before Philadelphia fans in over a month, but did not last more than seven innings.

Syracuse made 16 hits and 46 runs, and Buffalo 12 hits and 12 runs in their International League game at the former city yesterday.

NAYADA CAPTURES
THIRD LEG OF SERIES

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 28.—The Nayada of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club of Toronto, the third of the month. The Huskie, defender of the George Cup yesterday on Chautauque Lake, was second; Chrysa of Kingston, Ont., third; Latonka of Oswego, fourth; and Riowna of Toronto Canoe Club fifth. The Huskie and Nayada are now tied with 11 points each. The Riowna has nine points, the Chrysa eight, and the Latonka six. The Chrysa will be sailed today, due to the tie between Nayada and Huskie.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE	Won	Lost	P. C.
San Francisco	73	45	.619
Sacramento	59	59	.500
Portland	59	56	.513
Los Angeles	56	58	.491
Salt Lake	52	59	.467
Vernon	54	52	.466
Seattle	53	61	.460
Oakland	49	59	.406

RESULTS FRIDAY	Portland 6, Seattle 4.
San Francisco 4, Vernon 2.	Salt Lake 10, Sacramento 3.
Los Angeles 4, Oakland 3.	

HOUSE HEATING BY EXHAUST
FROM FACTORIES PROPOSED

Springfield Engineers' Union Reports of New England
Power Situation—Municipal Plants Advocated

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 27 (Special)—One of the first technical investigations of large public importance attempted by a local labor union has just been completed and reported on by the Springfield Engineers' Union, which has surveyed the power situation in New England and made a comprehensive report with a plan for power development. The report is submitted to the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

Last spring the Associated Industries appointed a committee of its own, including leading engineering authorities, to investigate the power resources and prospective power development of New England. Officers of the Springfield Engineers' Union, as soon as they heard of the appointment, wrote, offering to make a parallel study of the problem and report on their work to the manufacturers' committee. Their offer was quickly accepted.

As finally prepared, the report draws attention to the economies said to have been effected by municipal power plants over privately managed works, severely indicts private management for the inefficiency of its coal utilization in converting power, and puts forward a scheme for district heating of city homes by harnessing them to the steam exhaust pipes of the power plants and so making heat a by-product of electrical manufacture.

Forecast Coal Saving of 50 P. C.
But the essential claim in the report is that water power is not to be looked to as the generating force of the Nation's future electric power needs.

"When the coal is used up we cannot fall back on water power," the union engineers declare, "for the aggregate possible water power of all our rivers and falls would only replace the coal consumption of our present industrial organization. It would leave no margin for even very gradual development."

Only through more efficient generation of electric power can progress be made, the union engineers insist. Coal must be used to make electric power, and it must be used more efficiently than it has been used. The labor men declare their proposal to utilize exhaust steam for heating whole districts in congested parts of cities would result in vast savings of coal. Fully 50 per cent of all coal used in New England could be saved by adoption of their plans for more efficient generation of electric power.

FORBES & WALLACE

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

New Breakfast Sets
\$34.50

Just Entering the
Half-Yearly Furniture Sale

Four smart little chairs and a round table make up the set, which is as gay as a correct breakfast set should be, in bright enamel with decorations. They are intended for breakfast sets, but the woman with the knack of making her home "different" finds many another way of using attractive painted furniture.

THREE TOWNS ASK INFORMATION
ON PROJECT TO INUNDATE VALLEY

Planning for Future Crops Impossible in Enfield, Dana, and Greenwich—Legislative Action Urged

ENFIELD, Mass., July 27 (Special)—Residents of Enfield, Dana, and Greenwich have been encouraged this week to hope that the Legislature will put an end to doubt and uncertainty, and tell them definitely at its next session whether or not their valley will be turned into a reservoir that Boston and Worcester may have water.

Many past legislatures have failed to give them this decision and left a cloud of doubt over them which has militated against community development. But this week the legislative water supply committee, accompanied by X. H. Goodnow, director and chief engineer of the state division of sanitary engineering, who has made a special study of the \$60,000,000 project, and engineers of Boston and Worcester have been making a detailed investigation and interviewing the citizens and as a result have promised to do all in its power to get a decision "one way or the other" at the next session.

At a hearing here, Charles Felton, selectman, voiced the sentiment of the people when he said that as long as they lived in the "valley of doubt" they could not sell their land and dared not improve it or plant orchards or woodlots.

40 Square Mile Reservoir
The plan to meet the increasing water supply needs of Boston and Worcester involves the erection of a giant dam to store the surplus waters of the Swift, Ware and Miller rivers during the flood season in a reservoir of 40 square miles in area supplied by a water shed of 630 square miles. The dam will be 253 feet high and half a mile wide.

To give it a foundation upon solid ledge the whole surface of Enfield will have to be scraped down to many feet below the level of the river bed and a railroad which passes along the banks of the river moved to a valley beyond. In order to keep the stored water from flowing back up the valley and around the hills, a dike will have to be constructed across the ancient bed of a pre-glacial river. Mr. Goodnow, who has studied the accumulated rainfall records since 1749 and he silences the apprehensions of those who say the water supply will not be adequate in dry years, by the declaration that in no year has the supply been inadequate since colonial days.

The report, which recommends a New England group of railroads and outlines a program for rehabilitation of the two weak systems, was given to the Governors recently at a meeting at Poland Springs, Me. It was left to Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, however, to call a further meeting, after there had been time for study of the report. Inasmuch as the committee's recommendations will require legislative action, it is expected that they will be discussed with a view to agreement among the executives on proposals that may be included in annual messages to the lawmakers.

One-Third as Much
They would have electric generating and heating co-ordinate processes, in the same plant, and divorced from other industrial processes. By such a method, New England would speedily be relieved of its fuel crisis, the labor union committee declares.

The report on municipal power-plant development is impressive. Statistical comparison is made between results of municipal and private power plant management. The engineers' figures show costs of municipal operation as only about one-third of the costs of private operation before the plants were publicly controlled. Municipal plants have increased steadily in proportion to privately owned plants until more than one-third of all the power plants are publicly controlled, the report states.

It is understood that the Associated Industries' Power Investigating Committee for New England will have a comprehensive report to make to its manufacturers within a short time, for their guidance in power development.

RAINBOW "VETS" PICK COLUMBIA

COLUMBIA, S. G., July 28 (AP)—Col. J. Monroe Johnson of Marion, S. C., president of the National Rainbow Division "Veterans" Association, announced in a message to the Chamber of Commerce here today that Columbia had been selected for the 1924 national convention of the association.

MAKE THE
Third National Bank
YOUR BANK
883-887 Main St. "By the Clock"
Springfield, Mass.

The Christian Science Monitor
is for sale on the following
news stands in
Springfield, Mass.:
The Bridgway Hotel
The Worthy Hotel
Union R. & Station
Woodstock
Roberts
Nash
James
Damos

Winchester
378 Main St. Springfield, Mass.
"Sportsmen's Headquarters"

ALL THAT the name implies,
outfitters to Sportsmen, Sports-
women, and Athletes, both the
equipment and the clothing in a
range of prices to suit every purse.
WE SELL ELITO MOTORS

V Fabric Shoppe
Silks, Woolens
Wash Fabrics
Hosiery
Larger and better assort-
ment at lower prices.
377 Main St. Second Floor
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Write for samples

Albert Steiger Company
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
Final Clearance of Exclusive Model Hats
In Our Millinery Salon
\$5.00 \$7.50 \$10.00
Values up to \$12.50 Values up to \$15.00 Values up to \$22.50
This clearance event will allow you to purchase one or more hats for midsummer wear at a very little expense. We are offering sport hats, semi-dress and dress hats at sharply reduced prices. Many late season models that are suitable for early Fall wear are also included in this important selling. Models suitable for matron or miss.

Lynn's Big and Little Folk
Help City Gain Clean-Up Prize

Private and Public Property Cleared of Rubbish, Trees Planted, and Bare Ground Seeded

LYNN, Mass., July 27 (Special)—In the effort to make Lynn the cleanest municipality in New England, for which the city has been awarded for the second consecutive year the silver cup, offered as first prize in the annual "clean-up and paint-up" campaign, 15,000 school children, including Boy and Girl Scouts, received valuable assistance from clubwomen, firemen, policemen and other city workers, in setting out 3000 bedding plants and 30,000 red and white pine trees in the Lynn Woods Reservation and 75 shade trees on city streets, also in the removal of 84 tons of waste paper and 14,311 cubic yards of rubbish.

City employees cleaned 600 miles of gutters in the city streets and swept 15 miles of permanent paving each day during the campaign from April 16 to May 26, removing 1000 cubic yards of rubbish from the streets to the public dumping grounds. The fire department made a total of 10,400 personal inspections of yards, cellars and buildings. Three city dumps, covering about five acres, were cleaned and leveled. Seventy-five new traffic signs and 200 new street signs were made and painted.

Park department employees cleaned, raked and grass-seeded six city squares, while four playgrounds were improved by laying out six baseball diamonds, seven tennis courts and a three-quarter mile running track. Approximately six acres of land were brought to grade, with ashes used as filling, while three acres were covered with loam.

On Lynn Common, at Gold Fish Pond Park, Deer Park, and in Washington Square, 3000 bedding plants were set out. Six miles of wooded roads in the Lynn Woods reservation were raked and graded, and 250 oaks, green, oak, and maple shade trees

were set out in parks and playgrounds. Of the 20,000 pine trees set out in the woods reservation, 15,000 were white pine, and 5000 four-year-old red pine trees.

In addition the park department assisted private citizens in setting out 75 shade trees on city streets. Many buildings and fences were improved with paint, while baseball backstops and tennis backstops were repaired in preparation for the summer season.

WNAC TO CELEBRATE
FIRST ANNIVERSARY
WNAC, Boston broadcasting station, operated by The Shepard Stores, will celebrate its first anniversary Tuesday evening with a special program which will include some of the most popular artists who have entertained its listeners during the year.

Wednesday evening, from 9 to 11, Heathe-Gregory, bms-baritone, formerly of Boston and now with the Metropolitan Opera Company, will give a recital which will include a group of songs written by his boyhood friend, John Denmore.

WNAC's popularity and widespread clientele is indicated by the receipt of an average of 5000 letters a week from friendly listeners, as far distant as California and London, England, according to Miss Jean Sargent, service secretary in charge of broadcasting programs. Also, many telegrams and hundreds of telephone calls are received.

ST. LOUIS PAPERS RAISE PRICE
ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 28 (AP)—The Post-Dispatch and the Globe-Democrat announce Sunday editions will sell for 10 instead of 5 cents, beginning Aug. 5. High cost of production is given as the reason. The price for the daily issues continues at 2 cents.



Worn by
Well Dressed Men
for 44 years.
Boston Garter
Velvet Grip

Constantly kept up to date by the most desirable improvements in web and fittings, the "Boston" is invariably the preference of men who choose quality apparel. Made in every style for sport and dress, and sold all over the world.

How did your garters
look this morning?

George Frost Company, Boston
Makers of Velvet Grip Hose Supporters for All the Family

Announcement

Beginning with editions of July 30,
the single copy price of

The
Christian Science
Monitor

in Greater Boston will be

Five Cents

You can have the Monitor delivered to
your home anywhere in
Greater Boston
for 75 cents a month

important international bankers say 10
at they can see little change in the
European situation. Opinions of
prominent American business men
turning from the other side con-
tinue to differ as widely as ever.

[illegible][illegible]

The graph displays three data series over a 24-month period from January 1921 to December 1922. The left Y-axis represents 'Thousands of Cars' (0 to 1000), and the right Y-axis represents 'Per Cent' (0 to 10). The X-axis shows months (J, F, M, A, M, J, J, A, S, O, N, D) for both years.

- Thousands of Cars:** This line starts at approximately 500 in Jan 1921, rises to a peak of about 1000 in late 1921, and then fluctuates between 800 and 1000 through 1922.
- Per Cent:** This line starts at approximately 4% in Jan 1921, drops to about 2% in early 1921, and then fluctuates between 2% and 6% through 1922.
- Net Surplus of Cars:** This line starts at 200 in Jan 1921, drops steadily to near 0 by late 1921, and then rises back to 200 by December 1922.

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N. Y. Evening Post, Inc.)

of corn and oats gained while all deliveries of other grains lost, in the futures trading on the Chicago Board

caused an upswing were countered by others having a depressing effect. There was increased movement of new

As harvesting progressed in Nebraska, it was found that damage to wheat was greater than had been

One commission house advises its clients that for speculation corn offers better inducements than wheat. The

Although corn crop news was favorable, offerings were moderate. North

is to be no new crop hedging for several months. Cash buying is the chief factor in sustaining corn. Receipts

Good Bank

remote corners of the earth may have a checking or savings

letter.

Citizens National Bank
179 Summer St., Boston, U. S. A.,
and 140 State St.

from the close of last Saturday, and May was off 1½ cents. Corn for July was up 3½ cents. September gained

FALL RIVER (MASS.)
CLOTH MARKET

for goods during the last week, no change has been observed in the local cloth market. The dullness of the

price of 55 cents a pound, which Fall River manufacturers recently adopted in order to avert operating at a loss,

115 Broadway, New York
Telephone Rector 9877

FIRST MORTGAGES

of the Entire Valuation

Guaranty Building, West Palm Beach, Florida

Commercial Letters of Credit

The Kidder Peabody Acceptance

BOSTON PROVIDENCE NEW YORK

BRITISH TRADE INFLUENCED BY RUHR TROUBLES

Reparations Chaos Offsets Sign- ing of Peace With Turkey— Money Remains Easy

By Special Cable

LONDON, July 28.—The signing of peace with Turkey has done little in the stock market here to counteract the effect of the growing reparations chaos and other adverse influences, including the talk of dearer money. Neither has the fact that the holiday season is now in full swing helped to foster activity. Almost the only feature of interest on the stock exchange has been the pretty general upward movement in the rubber group while the price of the commodity has risen to 1s. 3 3/4d.

The usual valuation of 365 representative securities quoted monthly by the Bankers Magazine shows the effect on the markets of the intensified Ruhr troubles and the rise in the Bank of England rate.

The fall in the aggregate value of these securities is from £5,500,000,000 to £4,533,000,000 (2.5) decline in fixed dividend stocks and 4.3 in variable-dividend issues.

Capital issues have not been numerous this week, and the outstanding event has been the raising of £2,000,000 in 5 1/2 per cent B mortgage debentures at 95 1/2 for the New Foundland Power & Paper Company after the loan had only been before the public for one day, whereas the underwriters of a similar amount in 4 1/2 per cent A debentures issued last week at 88 had to take up 65 per cent of the total.

Money Conditions

Conditions have been easy in the money market. A fresh rise in the bank rate in September is being spoken of in some quarters, and this report, coupled with the recent advance, has brought such of the trading community of the country as is represented by the Federation of British Industries into the field with a protest against what it terms "obvious contradiction between the policy of price stabilization as advocated by the Prime Minister and the policy of deflation apparently still being followed by banks and the treasury," and a demand for a commission representing industry, commerce and labor, as well as finance, to review the position and make recommendations as to the future monetary policy.

The fact remains, however, that prices on the whole have been stable for many months despite this "contradiction."

Although a pessimistic view of the business outlook is voiced by the president of the Board of Trade, since supported by many prominent industrialists, Cyril Lloyd, vice-chairman of the National Federation of Iron and Steel Manufacturers has been a notable exception with the cheerful prophecy this week that "recovery will come this year."

Unemployment Situation

This optimism does not find an echo in a manifesto addressed by the "industrial group" members of Parliament to the Premier, proposing that the immense schemes of railway electrification, costing £30,000,000, and other measures designed to obviate the fourth winter of unemployment, which they look upon as inevitable unless very drastic steps are taken immediately.

Although nothing so grandiose as this has been proposed, the Government will probably soon announce the completion of plans on a scale sufficiently large to show the seriousness with which it regards the future.

It is hoped that the long delayed signing of peace with Turkey may do something to help Manchester and Oldham from their rut of depression into which they have sunk. What the depths are whereto the cotton industry has sunk is shown by an analysis of June stock-taking announcements of 36 Lancashire cotton spinning concerns which reveal that 66 have not paid any dividends.

Railways Do Well

Statistics of railway earnings for the first half of the current year are now available, and are of very considerable interest as showing that the effect of passenger and freight rate reductions on gross income has not been as great as was anticipated.

Total receipts of the principal railroads for the first six months of the year reached approximately £36,000,000, compared with £100,000,000 in the similar period of last year, and the increased traffic of the holiday season, which falls in the second half of the year, may well decrease the differences.

In any case it is probable that expenditure have fallen commensurately with gross earnings, although the position is difficult to gauge in this respect because the companies do not publish periodic statements showing outgoings.

A far less satisfactory position is revealed by the quarterly figures of laid-up ship tonnage issued by the Chamber of Shipping which show a 160,000-ton increase in idle British vessels as of the beginning of July at the chief ports over the figures for April (32 per cent rise to 687,000 tons). Liverpool heads the list with a total of 44 ships amounting to 109,000 tons. Sir Frederick Lewis, chairman of the Furness Withy concern, expects the unemployed tonnage will be still further increased.

Food Costs Analyzed

Figures, emphasizing in a direct appeal to the housewife, how small a part is played by sea transport charges in the continued high cost of living, and incidentally giving ground for the surprise that so costly an industry can be maintained by them at the present scale of prices, has been put out on behalf of the ship-owners.

Wheat necessary to make a four-pound loaf of bread, selling at 3 pence is conveyed here from the United States for less than a halfpenny, sugar from Cuba for one-tenth of a penny a pound, bacon from America a fifth of a penny, cheese from Canada for the same amount, and wool

for men's good quality suits from Australia for a penny, compared with 8 pence three years ago.

It is considered certain that ship-owners, need economy at present freight rates, combined with labor difficulties in shipyards, high material costs, and collapsed continental exchanges, making the position very difficult for British ship-repairers and builders.

The loss of a valuable rent order, just announced, is symptomatic. The lowest British quotation is £10,000 higher than that of the successful Italian tender.

New Dock Plans

Dock extensions and improvements on the Thames River will involve the expenditure of £5,000,000, according to a statement made at a meeting of the Port of London authority yesterday, and these will include a new 15-berth dock at Tilbury, large enough to accommodate the biggest ships yet built or likely to be built for a long time.

Although continental competition is said to be weakening, the iron and steel trades are experiencing difficult times. The trend of prices is downward, but concessions do not appear to tempt buyers, and operations are nearly all of an unprofitable nature. No fewer than six furnaces in Scotland have been blown out lately.

FARMER DOWN, BUT NOT OUT, SAYS MIDWESTERN BANKER

(Continued from Page 1)

That's the thing for him to remember. He is down, but he is not out. He cannot be put out unless he loses his head or is led astray by false prophets. That is a far greater peril to the farmer at present than anything inherent in the business situation.

I am convinced we are going to enjoy a continuance of good times throughout 1923 and well into 1924; and there is no sign now that they will not last beyond that time. Prices are bound to recede, though not rapidly, and relief for the farmer in that direction will be correspondingly gradual.

Another level-headed authority on western conditions is Henry A. Wallace, son of the Secretary of Agriculture, and, during his father's official service at Washington, the conductor of "Wallace's Farmer" at Des Moines. Mr. Wallace asserts that the western farmer will experience no real salvation until he is "off the international market." This is how he argues:

The one reason why farm product prices average only 30 to 40 per cent above pre-war, whereas wages are twice the pre-war, is that there is a surplus of farm products to be sold on the European market, whereas La-

bor, because of immigration restrictions and tariffs, is sheltered from Europe. The farmer is on the international market, while Labor is off the international market.

Is Labor willing to see the farmer advance the price of his products to the same level as wages, even though it involves taking himself off the European market by reducing his production of wheat, corn and pork? Many of the men who have been most active in trying to weld a political alliance between farmers and laborers, have held up their hands in horror at the thought of any effort to control production on the part of the farmer, although they have spoken enthusiastically of coal and railroad strikes. These men have been as earnest in their fighting of "controlled production" on the part of the farmer as have the big bankers in the east. Their sole effort has been to point out to the farm producers continually that the low price for their products is the result of exploitation by the big business.

They do not like the idea of any campaign to control production on the part of the farmer because, in that place, it makes the farmer think less about the injustices committed by big business, and, in the second place, because such a campaign, if successful, might reduce the buying power of the laboring man's dollar in terms of food.

The fundamental problem is to take farm products off the international market and raise them to a price as far above pre-war as wages are. Will the leaders of organized labor help? If not, there is no use talking about a farmer-labor alliance under present conditions.

"Agrarian Revolt"

This writer concludes at Chicago today a month's survey of politico-economic conditions in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Iowa. The survey was undertaken at a moment that turned out to be more propitious than was expected. It synchronized with the outbreak of the so-called agrarian revolt in the west, as exemplified by the Minnesota senatorial election.

Men thought the Farmer-Labor "rebellion" had reached its zenith with the elections of November, 1922. Yet Magnus Johnson is elected in Minnesota by 95,000 majority, compared to the 83,000 by which Henrik Shipstead won eight months earlier. What is the lesson which the troublesome state of affairs in the mid-west teaches?

To this observer, certain definite conclusions seem justified. They may best be set down in tabular form:

1. President Harding's trip through the southwest and northwest, during the last days of June and the first five days of July, was an unquestionably "personal success." The people who saw him "warmed" to the President, thinking being perhaps deeper than outward demonstrations would indicate.

2. The President's speeches on issues touching agricultural conditions did not improve the depressed "morale" of the farmers. They see little new hope in promise of more "rural credits" or any prospect of radical freight-rate reductions—their paramount issue—in the Administration's plan for railroad consolidation.

3. Mr. Harding's projection of the co-operative marketing idea is popular with the farmers, who look to such a system with great hopefulness. Constructive efforts by the Administration in the co-operative direction might go far toward rehabilitating its prestige in the disaffected west.

4. The Republican tariff is anathema in the rural regions. Gov. J. A. O.

Freus' rejection of it in the Minnesota campaign was typical and significant. The west regards it as an "eastern tariff," manufactured largely in and for New England and containing only meaningless "help" to the farmer.

Henry Ford's Popularity

5. The farmer expects Washington to come to his relief—speedily and effectively. He has no very well-defined or concrete plans for bringing it about. Some farmers want federal price stabilization; some want federal grain storage, pending market rehabilitation; some think co-operation with Europe" spells salvation; some think good will come magically from repeal of the Esch-Cummins law; some (the more radical) demand the "smashing" of the federal reserve system. All want action.

6. On the basis of farm conditions as they are today, it seems doubtful that Warren G. Harding in 1924 could carry Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Minnesota, the Dakotas or Nebraska. He would probably pull through anywhere in Iowa and Illinois. He might not even be able to capture those states if Henry Ford should be his opponent, either on the Democratic or an independent ticket.

7. The "Ford movement" in the west, unorganized on the surface, is undoubtedly in progress. An announced candidacy on the part of the motor magnate would certainly cause the movement to flare into a substantial proposition, and, in some sections, into an almost irresistible one. The farmers are not impressed by Mr. Ford's lack of political training. Many of them think it is an asset. They will tell you they have had their fill, and more than their fill, of "the politicians" and cannot possibly do with a business man. When "Uncle Henry" gives the word, thousands of western farmers will cry: "Let's go!"

8. It may be that the radicalism now boiling up in the west may redound to Warren G. Harding's political advantage. If there are arayed against him in 1924 three pronounced, labeled, progressive or radical like, say, William G. McAdoo, Henry Ford and Robert M. La Follette, the President may stand forth as the country's "sure shield." He may be singled out as the one "safe and sane" candidate to whom the overwhelming mass of the American farmer, conservative by temperament, can turn in an hour of radical menace. Events may shape, in other words, so that Mr. Harding's captivating personality, plus an invincible conservatism, will be a factor to tell in his favor and triumphantly re-elect him.

Effect of Low Wheat Price

Exaggerated—E. T. Meredith

DES MOINES, Ia., July 28 (AP)—The general effect of the drop in wheat prices to below \$1 a bushel has been exaggerated in the minds of many people, both as regards its effect on farmers generally and upon business men, according to E. T. Meredith, Secretary of Agriculture during President Wilson's Administration, in a statement to The Associated Press. He said:

Those that grow wheat exclusively, or nearly so, and consequently are dependent upon the return from their wheat crop almost entirely for their income, have had their incomes cut by the recent decline in wheat prices; and the seriousness of the situation, so far as they are concerned, is a matter of interest and importance to every other interest of the Nation, Labor and business being concerned as well as the farmer. Certainly steps should immediately be taken to prevent such a situation being again forced upon a group of people who are producing one of our staple products.

The entire income American farmers receive from wheat, however, represents but 10 per cent of the total income of the farmers as a group. Then that commodity which represents 10

Mid-West Observations

DES MOINES typifies the modern splendor of the mid-west. It has de-luxe hotels, two busy retail streets, a "white way" as gay as Broadway, one of the finest country clubs in the Mississippi Valley, tall buildings, a public swimming pool the size of a lake, and several municipal golf courses. One of the city's prides is the Merle Hay Road, a great highway leading to Camp Dodge on the outskirts and named after the first Iowa doughboy to fall in the World War. Des Moines, which specializes in the manufacture of Secretaries of Agriculture, is also the home of "Ding," the cartoonist, who lives in a regal style, with a swimming pool in his front yard.

W. H. Green, vice-president of the newly organized Federated Farmer-Labor Party, is an Omaha man. He was once an agricultural implements dealer in western Nebraska, and achieved fame by becoming the Government's star witness in the original proceedings to break up the International Harvester combination. Mr. Green is confident the political world is the Farmer-Labor Party's oyster. He has four paramount panaceas for righting rural wrongs—repeal of the Esch-Cummins law; demolition of the federal reserve system; revision of the Fordney-McCumber tariff, and the issue of "more money."

Iowa thinks the country at large is to blame for the importance of Smith W. Brookhart. It complains that the newspapers, especially the metropolitan journals of the east, give to the Republican Senator from the cornfields prominence beyond his deserts. Mr. Brookhart nowadays in a week gets more printer's ink and front-page limelight than all of Iowa's statesmen

in the past used to receive in a year. Allison, Dolliver, Henderson, Boies, Young—the biggest men the Hawkeyes ever sent to Washington—never knew the publicity glories that are showered upon Mr. Brookhart. Iowa feels he might sink into his proper proportions if he were not "played up" so magnificently.

Chicago's skyline, of which high-erto the Wrigley tower has been the dominating feature, now has another lovely adornment. It is the group of Gothic apses and lofty steeples of the new Methodist temple in the heart of the down-town district. Imagine the most stately spires of the cathedrals of England surmounting an ultra-modern 25-story skyscraper, and you will be able to visualize the gem that rears itself majestically into the Chicago heavens. Excessive building costs are not arresting the erection of immense office structures and apartment houses in Chicago. There is a notable tendency in the way of artistic effects. One day, when all its "city beautiful" plans are carried out, the metropolis once proud of its stockyards will be famed for its architectural and landscape splendor.

Golf has hit the mid-west hard. From that soil a world's champion is going to spring some day. It is a poor community nowadays that does not support at least one fine country club, and almost as exceptional a town that has not a municipal course or two, where the public can play. Sioux Falls, S. D., maintains three sets of public links. The western Senator or Representative who arrives "back home" from Washington nowadays with a set of golf sticks in his baggage is no longer an object of remark. F. W. W.

SUBMARINES TO CARRY SMALLEST SEAPLANES

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—The Navy yesterday tested out the smallest seaplane in the world, designed by naval aeronautical engineers for use from submarines at sea.

The plane weighs approximately 1000 pounds, including its 60-horsepower engine, and can be knocked down into small units, stowed away on a submarine, and then assembled again, ready for flight within a few minutes.

The type tested at the naval air station at Anacostia yesterday is of wood and wire, and within a month machines of that build will be delivered to various submarines. Another type for similar use is being made of metal. When assembled the plane could be put in an ordinary living room, for it is only 18-feet between wing tips.

PROFESSOR TO STUDY LINES

NEW YORK, July 28.—George F. Swain, professor of civil engineering at Harvard University, has been retained by the new municipal transit bureau to survey elevated lines, it was learned today. Professor Swain, a former president of the American Society of Engineers, was at one time head of the Massachusetts Public Service Commission and a member of the Boston Transit Commission which built the Boston subway.



John Macdonald

JOHN MACDONALD, J. P., president of the extensive wholesale dry goods house bearing his name, with headquarters in Toronto, doing large business throughout Canada, is an outstanding example of a man who entered the firm as a junior in his home town and by dint of hard work and ability rose to the highest executive position.

John Macdonald was reared in Toronto and was educated at Upper Canada College in that city. When only 17 he entered the firm of John Macdonald & Co., which had been founded by his father in 1849. There was no royal road to success for the son, who did his work in various branches of the firm just as any other employee. Ten years' experience in various departments brought him in 1890, to a senior partnership. In 1906 the firm was made a joint stock company and he was appointed president.

His firm has an excellent reputation, built upon father's and son's business integrity and the appreciation of the better human characteristics to be found in every man. His buyers, office staff, and traveling salesmen have records of long service with the firm. John Macdonald is regarded as one of the heads in Canadian mercantile life.

During the last few years he has taken considerable interest in financial affairs and is a director of the Bank of Toronto and the Confederation Life Association. He is also a director of two insurance companies which have branches established in Canada, the Guardian Company of North America and the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company.

Like many of the Dominion's leading men, he has assumed a role in charitable, artistic, and social improvement spheres. He has taken a very active interest in the prohibition movement, being chairman of both the finance committee of the Dominion Prohibition Association and of the Ontario Referendum Committee. He is one of the strongest workers in Canada for the prohibition cause.

OIL REFINERY OUTPUT IS TO BE CURTAILED

Reduction in Midcontinent Field of About Twenty Per Cent in August

CHICAGO, July 28 (AP)—Reduction in refinery output in the midcontinent oil field of approximately 20 per cent during August, in an effort to reduce the present surplus of gasoline and crude oil, will be made by 25 of the largest producing companies in the territory as a result of action taken yesterday by representatives of the companies attending a meeting here called by the Western Petroleum Refiners' Association, American Oil Men's Association, and the National Petroleum Marketers' Association. The proposed action will curtail the output from 60,000 to 80,000 barrels daily during August, as compared with runs in the last half of July, when

the output averaged about 300,000 barrels a day.

Over-production, a flood of California crude into the national markets of the midwest producers, and a saturation of the field with storage stocks of gasoline and crude, which have been mounting rapidly during the past few months, were described as reasons for the action.

L. V. Nicholas, president of the National Petroleum Marketers' Association, declared that prices of American crude were out of line with world supply and demand and no relief would come until crude prices were cut.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

Mr. Garvin, the Press and Music

By W. H. MADDON SQUIRE

London, July 17

AFTER celebrating the tercentenary of Byrd, holding a congress, engaging in debate, agitating the critics with Mr. T. H. Walton's string quartet—a work chosen for the Salisbury Festival—together with other laudable activities, the British Music Society gave one of those functions where it is sometimes difficult to know whether the speeches are an excuse for the dinner or the dinner an excuse for the speeches. Often, of course, for the latter there is absolutely no excuse. Not every orator can charm us "till the lion look no larger than the cat."

But after dinner speakers, and journalists occasionally, have one trait in common. Both are tempted to sympathize with the professor of Butler's College of Unreason.

"We like progress," he said, "but it must commend itself to the common sense of the people. . . . If it can carry his neighbors with him, he may say what he likes; but if not, what insult can be more gratuitous than the telling them what they do not want to know? A man should remember that intellectual over-indulgence is one of the most insidious and disgraceful forms that excess can take."

The Exceptional Journalist

The exceptional journalist is the man who carries his readers with him, even when telling them what they do not want to know, and there are few writers for the press who are more expert in this art than Mr. J. L. Garvin, editor of the London Observer. And the amount of space that he gives weekly to literature, music, art, and the drama must alarm those editors who take such infinite pains to protect their readers from any form of intellectual over-indulgence. It was a happy inspiration of the executive, thinking of that discourse which Pope says is "the sweeter banquet of the mind," to invite Mr. Garvin to give the toast of "The British Music Society."

In these days, when the art of the publicity agent is regarded as indispensable, and, in prominence, almost equals the art of the artist, the tenor of Mr. Garvin's speech probably surprised many of his hearers. It was a complimentary platitude. In fact it was the sort of speech that should be delivered—even at the risk of spoiling composers' appetites—before, rather than after, a banquet. One would like, if space allowed, to give it verbatim. In making large extracts no apology is necessary.

Music and Publicity

The great age of English music, he went on to say, was before the press, as we know it, existed at all. There was no criticism, there was no fear of it, there was no playing up to it. In the great age of English music men and women got together for the joy of the art itself, "and you will never have a revival of English music until you do what you want to do without the least regard to publicity." It was not the advertisement they got that mattered, but what they cared for. The press could do something to make good movements known.

The British Music Society was, he believed, consciously or unconsciously, doing more than any other organization to revive the old Elizabethan and Jacobean sense of the joy of music. In the imitation of foreign modes and methods he did not believe; the monkey imitates. And he proposed also, whilst speaking on the national aspect of music, that every elementary school in the land should have as part of its equipment a regular dramatic society of boys and girls and a regular musical society of boys and girls.

So far as the interpretive side of music is concerned, some may feel that Mr. Garvin's advice about publicity was not untinged with irony. A concert-artist of European reputation complained recently that he had given two recitals and the whole London press rose to the occasion by showering on him two notices, one of which consisted of the bare statement that he had played with his usual brilliancy.

For creative musicians, things are not yet quite so bad as that. But in England the multiplication of composers continues at the current rate, it will soon be a still rarer pleasure for them to read over the breakfast egg what poor misguided creatures they are, and that once more "Mr. So and So has attempted something quite beyond his present powers."

As the size of newspapers does not increase with the number of those demanding publicity, it is obvious that the time must come when there is not enough publicity to go round. From a point of view other than Mr. Garvin's, musicians would do well to cut themselves loose from dependence upon publicity. Publicity is already cutting itself loose from musicians.

In his remarks on criticism Mr. Garvin diagnosed a weakness familiar to every critic. Nowadays far too many artists give concerts with one eye on the critics and the other on the box office. Little wonder if now and then they lose sight of art altogether. Even composers are not always exempt from this infirmity.

Referring to the international side of art, Mr. Garvin spoke of the great function of music. Reading the German, the French, the Italian and the Spanish papers, he saw "in this discordant world that the medium of what is called articulate language is the medium of prejudice, misunderstanding, and hate. The articulate languages of man are to a certain extent mischiefs. The one thing which transcends the medium which has created all the unenowned mischief of the modern world is music, and in the cultivation of this art there lies, I believe, one of the best hopes of this difficult world. There is no good movement of music which is part of the community of life which does not help that more harmonious future on which the whole prospects of civilization depend."

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The speaker asked musicians, in the first place, very seriously to cut themselves loose as far as possible from dependence upon publicity. The press, "like every power on earth, is a strictly limited thing. There are matters it can do; matters it cannot do. It can help; it cannot create."

The great age of English music, he went on to say, was before the press, as we know it, existed at all. There was no criticism, there was no fear of it, there was no playing up to it. In the great age of English music men and women got together for the joy of the art itself, "and you will never have a revival of English music until you do what you want to do without the least regard to publicity." It was not the advertisement they got that mattered, but what they cared for. The press could do something to make good movements known.

The British Music Society was, he believed, consciously or unconsciously, doing more than any other organization to revive the old Elizabethan and Jacobean sense of the joy of music. In the imitation of foreign modes and methods he did not believe; the monkey imitates. And he proposed also, whilst speaking on the national aspect of music, that every elementary school in the land should have as part of its equipment a regular dramatic society of boys and girls and a regular musical society of boys and girls.

So far as the interpretive side of music is concerned, some may feel that Mr. Garvin's advice about publicity was not untinged with irony. A concert-artist of European reputation complained recently that he had given two recitals and the whole London press rose to the occasion by showering on him two notices, one of which consisted of the bare statement that he had played with his usual brilliancy.

For creative musicians, things are not yet quite so bad as that. But in England the multiplication of composers continues at the current rate, it will soon be a still rarer pleasure for them to read over the breakfast egg what poor misguided creatures they are, and that once more "Mr. So and So has attempted something quite beyond his present powers."



Efram Zimbalist

Mr. Zimbalist Prefers Classics

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, July 17

EFREM ZIMBALIST shied at the sight of paper this afternoon. Quite a thoroughbred thing for him to do, I grant; and yet a little surprising to me. For of all persons in the world, I have always counted musicians the most self-controlled. If there is anything like their calm, when they stand before vast assemblages and do their feats of virtuosity, I do not know what it is. Of all musicians, violinists seem to me to require most poise. And among violinists, I can name none more at ease on the platform than Mr. Zimbalist.

When, therefore, he received me at his manager's office, by appointment fixed a day beforehand, and looked startled at my producing a pad from my reportorial scrip, I was somewhat at a loss. He talked with me a full hour before I learned what was the matter. He might have gone on longer without my finding out; but he stopped proceedings to tell me that he entertained serious apprehensions about his command of English.

Not uncommonly, according to my experience, men and women brought up in Russia hold their English accomplishments in low esteem, though seldom, for some reason, their French.

Mr. Zimbalist told me he had quite a store of English words that he had never tried to use, being uncertain as to the proper occasion for launching them on the conversational waters. He explained that he was going along, accordingly, on a small vocabulary and was feeling rather confined in his expression.

For my part, I have regarded it a mark of wisdom in musical people to learn as well as possible the language of the country in which they give their concerts. Those performers who think in English as they sing or play before an English-speaking audience, are the ones, I am inclined to believe, who make the deepest impression. With the extension of the international musical circuit into Oriental countries there will come, I more than half fancy, a necessity for broader language study in the conservatories. Wherefore I could not but be glad to hear Mr. Zimbalist, had he been meeting today a news writer in Tokyo, instead of here, as I am to put his comment into standard Japanese.

As I see the situation, Mr. Zimbalist, had he brought to light those nouns, adjectives, and verbs which he keeps in the penumbra of his meditations, would merely have said three or four times, with various touches of shading and color, things which he actually said but once in unelaborated terms. Perhaps the outcome would have been better. That would depend a little, no doubt, on how rapid and conscientious a pencil I drove. But I consider his observations as he fashioned them, out of such grammatical and rhetorical resources as he possesses, admitting, if he likes, that a Macaulay or Webster might have phrased them better.

What the Public Likes
"The public," said he, "likes the music of the old masters. That is the answer to the question why violinists all play the same things year after year. But since the latter part of the nineteenth century, nothing great has come out of the violin. Whatever the modern school have done for it is sort of second rate."

"I have experimented with violin music written by composers of today. I introduced pieces, for example, by Cyril Scott; but they did not go very well. The violin accommodates itself to modern ideas; there is no trouble on that ground. It cannot, however, make dull ideas brilliant. The thoughts of modern composers are generally poor and the internal structure of their works is weak. Your modern man will make almost any sacrifice for the sake of sound. Go to an orchestral concert and hear an interpretation of a score belonging to our time. You enjoy the richness of the instrumental color, but you are glad to return to the simplicity of Mozart and Haydn."

Drawn from Photograph © Mishkin, New York

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not the manual power of the classic masters. To come to definite illustration, I conceive the main thing in music to be line. Beethoven and Schumann could start a melodic line and continue it, with an effect of nature. Your modern composer will take a melody a little way and then drop it. Instead of building it into his music, he suddenly changes his purpose and gives you, perhaps, a trick of sonority. But this shift is no satisfactory substitute for line. Strauss says: "Let me see what I can do with this music." No; you have to say: "Let me see what this music can do with me."

"Certain artists, I am convinced, like modern music for no better reason than that they can do with it what they like. They do not care for the old music because they must observe form and proportion in the performance of it. You cannot say of the Brahms concerto: 'Let me see what I can do with this music.' No; you have to say: 'Let me see what this music can do with me.'"

Classical Concertos
"Speaking of violin concertos, those of the classic repertoire are invariably distinguished for line. The greatest of them, to my mind, is the Beethoven concerto, a majestic work, which almost seems to have been written elsewhere than on the earth, and next to it, for the notion of values counts, is the Brahms concerto. The concerto of Tchaikowsky discloses a different temperament altogether from either that of Beethoven or that of Brahms. The works of Wieniawski in this form represent great talent. The Ernst concerto is good, and not so difficult as it used to be, for modern technique takes care of things that the old technique handled laboriously. Violin technique has grown gradually since the days when Paganini opened new paths for it, every great player adding something which those following him could benefit by. The compositions of Paganini are a great reliance of the concert violinist. So, too, from a strictly musical standpoint, are those of Bach. Technically, Bach remains difficult even today, inasmuch as he wrote often without particular consideration for the violin as a four-stringed instrument to be played upon with a bow."

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Summer Music

By FULLERTON WALDO

PERCEPTIVE critic of literature

A full effort of the expression "summer reading." "A good book is a good book," he averred, "and the season has nothing to do with it. It is an insult to the reader's intelligence to assume that in warm weather he wants only the chicken salad and the iced tea of letters, and never a mouthful of violin to exercise his teeth." Yet ordinary human clay is forgivable if on a torrid day such a work as Lord Haldane's "Reign of Relativity" for all its worthiness is put by in favor of a whimsy of Stephen Leacock or a mythical narrative by G. A. Birmingham.

Does summer music have to be flippant, frothy, "jazzy" to suit the season of "dolce far niente," when it is supposed to be hard to brace one's self to any real intellectual exertion? Look at the summer-time concert given by the chieftains at over America, and in their programs is the answer. These programs, along with music in lighter vein, which would be palatable whatever the mercury registered, contain the works of the weightier classical composers.

Why is it that even the rank and file of an American crowd can hear a great deal of such music, and not be fatigued or bored? Why are Wagner, Brahms and Beethoven admissible (as demonstrably they are) to "popular" summer-time concerts?

The reason is that music, whose very name might be thought of as a "low brow," frequently has in it all those elements of attractiveness, such as blithe humor, ingratiating rhythm, melodic flow and captivating grace, which he finds in the very best moments of the music he customarily hears and understands.

The "low-brows" have given a bad name to "classical" music and consented to let it hang aloft star-wise in space beyond their ken. But the most supernal moments of the giants in music and in any other art are at earth level with our mortal selves. Beethoven, Tchaikowsky, Rodin, do not spell ruin with the music any more than Shakespeare, one of the most successful dramatists of the Great White Way has recently discovered.

There is no reason why summer should be a closed season as far as good art of any sort is concerned.

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A Revival of Ancient Music

Mannheim, July 19

Special Correspondence

D. R. KROYER, professor of music at Heidelberg University, has just tried a very interesting experiment. He wanted to introduce the lay public to the mysteries of medieval, Renaissance and baroque music. Instead of using the usual methods, that is to say, instead of giving a course of lectures, accompanied by casual musical illustrations, he arranged two historical concerts in which pieces of music dating from the twelfth to the eighteenth centuries were actually performed by trained solo singers and choirs. The magnificent Rittersaal of the Mannheim Castle was opened for the occasion.

In a short introductory letter Professor Kroyer showed the difference between medieval monodic and linear music, in which the melodic parts proceed separately, and modern music, in which the separate melodic parts are contrapuntally woven together, so that the ear takes in an harmonic whole.

An excursion into the land of medieval music, which did not yet know the difference between major and minor keys and disdained tonality, may be historically interesting, but it certainly is not emotional in the modern sense of the word.

Old German Liturgical Play

The strangest and most remote piece of music performed at the first concert was an old German liturgical Easter play. It is written in the style of early Christian chants, which are probably derived from Jewish synagogue tunes. It was followed by a real troubadour ditty of the twelfth and fourteenth centuries, the accompaniments of which were really charming and already more familiar to a twentieth century audience.

Renaissance music was represented by a four-part motet written for the inauguration festival of the Florence Cathedral in 1436 by Guillaume Dufay. This was the climax of the performance and gave an idea of the impression it must have made on contemporaries. Specimens of the polyphonic music, which had begun to flourish in the course of the fifteenth century, were "Bells of Speyer," a six-part motet written in 1534 in imitation of the chime of bells, and Orlando di Lasso's eight-part "Dialogue in Echo," the madrigal "O la, o che bon echo" written in 1581, which was not only technically very skillful but at the same time a good deal nearer to our modern understanding than the music which preceded it.

The second concert led the audience through fields of composition more familiar to the general public. It was perhaps less interesting but very much more enjoyable than the first and at the same time more in keeping with the eighteenth century architecture and paintings of the concert-room. There were specimens of the Italian composers Monteverdi, Lully, and Dall'Abaco, of the Germans Schein and Krieger and the great English composer of the seventeenth century, Henry Purcell.

Prologue to "Orfeo"
The prologue to Monteverdi's opera "Orfeo," which introduced the audience to seventeenth century music, illustrated the progress of music between the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries and gave an insight into a characteristic work of the "founder of modern music," who first broke away from pure polyphony and made a freer use of extended melody than any of his predecessors. Schein's suite of old German dances breathed German homeliness and simplicity, and Adam Krieger's humorous dialogue between a loving shepherd and a demure shepherdess show the composer to be well on the way toward

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works like Mozart's early opera "Bastien and Bastienne."
"Lully's overture to 'Roland,' a beautiful and interesting piece of music—apart from all educational purposes—proved the Italian composer to be a forerunner of Gluck, whom he seems to herald in every tone. Two arias from Purcell's opera 'The Indian Queen' were much applauded. This first initiation to his music, which is very little known in Germany, will probably be followed by the performance of other extracts from his 40 operas and masques. A Concerto da Chiesa by Dall'Abaco is true music in the modern sense of the word, and was welcomed by everybody who heard it. It was the delicately wrought finale to a successful and meritorious enterprise well worthy of imitation and repetition.

Opera at Baden-Baden

BADEN-BADEN, July 1 (Special Correspondence)—On the evenings of June 28 and 30 the International Society which is meeting at Baden-Baden heard several Metropolitan Opera singers sing in Mozart's "Don Giovanni." Josef Strakosky of New York conducting. The "Little Theater" was crowded with an expectant public, and it must be said the expectations were mostly fulfilled. The stage setting was very impressive and the style of the acting and singing in keeping with the music.

The ensemble was rather motley. Of the six American singers originally announced in the program only three appeared, namely, Mme. Selma Lohmann-Kraus in the part of Zerlina, George Meader in that of Don Ottavio and Mme. Hermia Dalossy in that of Donna Anna. It was rather a pity that some of the singers sang in German, others in Italian. As Mozart wrote his music to the Italian text of Da Ponte's libretto, the German text often mars the effect. It was pure joy to hear Mme. Dalossy sing. Her singing and acting are especially suited to the moral dignity of Donna Anna.

Neither George Meader nor Mme. Lohmann-Kraus quite came up to her, but they acted their parts excellently and proved to be well-trained singers of easy adaptability to new and strange surroundings.

The New York conductor's mastery of the score, his rhythm and shading showed him to be a first-rate interpreter of Mozart. The stirring performance was greatly applauded.

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Learning and Letters on the Ocean Wave

IT WAS very early in our voyage, not later than the second of third day, that we began to realize our deep interest in one of our fellow passengers whom we called the Learned Lady. This interest was occasioned less by what we knew about her than by what we did not know, by the air of reserve and detachment which she bore about her like a garment. Very fair, very young, with her pensive face poised delicately aslant like a weary flower upon a slender stem, she looked at us, when she looked at all, with distant and unseeing eyes, as though we were not there. To the women of our party she did indeed venture a shy confidence now and then concerning some abstract literary matter; but the men existed for her only as creatures of another world, remote, incomprehensible. Except in their capacity as authors she did not approve of men at all, and we doubted whether she would even believe in them if they had not been reported upon excellent literary authority.

At our boisterous games of shuffleboard and skip-the-rope the Learned Lady sometimes looked on for a moment with an air of gentle tolerance, and with something, too, of a studious manner, as though she felt that here was something which she ought to understand. When we asked her to join us in our sports she always smiled at us with great sweetness to show that she knew we meant to be kind. Gath-ering on the deck in the moonlight for an hour of "close harmony," we would see her glimmer for a moment against the mast, thinking, perhaps, of some remotely similar scene and singing, in The Ancient Mariner; but long before "Good Night, Ladies" she would be gone.

We were very far from resenting this sort of treatment, for there was never the slightest hint in her "angel visits, few and far between" of any hauteur or sense of superiority. Instinctively, we knew that in such odd moments as she could spare us, dropping down out of the cloudland of German metaphysics, we could not hope to vie in actuality with Kant and Hegel and Fichte. Childish players at bean-bags as we were, barbarous perpetrators of successive fifts, we knew ourselves to be in her enlightened eyes mere puppets in a play, and so we were never surprised when she flitted back again, after a moment among us, to the Thing in Itself. Very gently and without the slightest offense, she made us realize that we, and all the thousand others of that boat-full, were her spectacle; that all the world was her stage, indeed, and all we men and women merely players. We saw the mark of breeding in her single-mindedness, in her unannounced approaches and in the decision of her withdrawals. Not for our sakes, we knew, but for ends of her own.

own did she come among us, to see how the unilluminated amused themselves. To these sociological researches she could give, however, only her few moments of relaxation. The rest of her waking hours she spent in her deck chair behind a palisade of books. Between her serene eyes and all the "great humming, buzzing confusion" which we called enjoyment, she held all day long a page of print. Comedy danced along the deck before her while she was deep in Goldoni. Trag-edy stopped its solemn paces past her, but she had eyes only for Racine. On a day of wide blue wonder when we

ripples in silence. Although we were near the land, the darkness of the night which concealed the shore made us seem thousands of miles away on a restless ocean, as we bent over the strange light in the water.

Pools of jade and malachite showed beneath the surface. Under the rip-pling, laughing waves Japanese lan-terns, striking an emerald glow, seemed to be strung in fantastic fash-ion, like a submarine garden party for the cool, queer creatures of the creek, the shining trout and perch and pearly oysters.

A gossamer spray, thinly aliced on the waves by a playful breeze, leaped over the white rail after us. Our oars made scarcely a sound as they

Among the Purple Moors

ONCE you have seen them you will never feel quite the same again, for deep down in the back of your thoughts will always remain the memory of the moors; those wide stretches of country soaked in purple and amethyst; misty washes of color when seen in the distance, so soft and delicate you can hardly define them; glowing glorious purple stretching away at your feet in waves of beauty, when you are once in the midst of them. And beyond are the hills, with their gracious outlines defined against the sky—sometimes deeply, darkly blue, on a gray afternoon, perhaps, apparently so close that no little detail is lost, and again, shimmering far

the Rectory garden, with its "creasy islets white with flowers." Here he observed the habits of the "careful robin," and later, when the summer woods "made a murmur in the land," or from the dry, dark wood the air blew cool "on the cat-grass and the sword-grass and the birch in the pool," he stood entranced by the nightingale singing in the leafy dusk beyond the high evergreen hedges that stood about his home.

Into the quiet of the Rectory garden, with its sloping lawn overshadowed by wych-elm, larch and sycamores, its walks of turf bordered by lilies and roses, hollyhocks and sunflowers, its platted alleys and orchard where at dawn the apples would lie like golden globes in the dewy grass, no disagree-

A World University

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE truth is, indeed, "marching on!" The daily press announces a proposal by the representatives of sixty nations assembled in a world conference on education in San Francisco for the establishment of a World University. Wonderful proposal! Splendidly symbolical of the progress of forward-looking men and women throughout the civilized nations of the earth toward the realization of Tennyson's vision of "the Parliament of man, the Federation of the world!" The World University is proposed as a necessary factor in bringing about the better degree of understanding which shall lead to ultimate peace among the peoples of earth. Truly a vision worthy of the fine idealism of all progressive edu-cators!

It is of interest to the Christian metaphysician to analyze this movement. He knows that there is but one source of good, that is, God. Every impulse which looks toward the betterment of mankind emanates from divine Love, which is infinite good. "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing," declared the Man of Nazareth, meaning thereby that only that which comes from God, the Father, is of any real value, that is, quickens or improves mankind. That he should follow immediately with denial of the flesh adds emphasis to his statement. In the light of this reasoning, it is evident that the impulse which has resulted in the formation of San Francisco of an international association to promote, among other worthy activities, a World University to forward the cause of universal peace, is positive proof that the heaven of spiritual Truth is at work in human consciousness. It exemplifies the in-spiration of divine Love, which forever cares for its own; and it may be made a channel for the demonstration of the true brotherhood of man.

Christian Scientists see in this movement a fulfillment, in some degree, of what Mrs. Eddy has said with respect to the needs for spiritual education. "School-examinations," she declares in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 235), "are one-sided; it is not so much academic education, as a moral and spiritual culture, which lifts one higher. The pure and uplift-ing thoughts of the teacher, constantly imparted to pupils, will reach higher than the heavens of astronomy." An educational institution founded for the promotion of universal peace should above all else promote the teachings of the Prince of Peace, Christ Jesus,—unselfishness, brotherly love, and a close adherence to the moral law. It should explicitly make the establish-ment of the Golden Rule the governing law among nations. The movement is a concrete recognition that the highest and most inspired form of education is, after all, of the spirit and not of the flesh. With the proper acknowl-edgment of true educational values among the promoters of this enterprise, the event will lead to results of inesti-mable value.

Christian Science in education, as in all phases of human activity, is cor-recting thought regarding right and wrong methods and discriminating be-tween true and false purposes. Christian Science is revealing what true education is. The development of the spiritual senses, whereby one may gain

an understanding of God and His per-fect universe is, obviously, mankind's greatest need; for thereby are over-come the seeming enemies of progress, materialism and selfishness. Since "It is the spirit that quickeneth," the eyes of mankind should be turned to God, Infinite Spirit, as the source of man's strength and of his blessedness. Christian Science is making clear that edu-cation is really the unfoldment in human consciousness of divine truth, the truth about God and His infinite creation; and that this is by far the most important education for the youth of the world, for by it all other problems will be solved. Thus, indeed, will Isaiah's vision come true, "They shall beat their swords into plow-shares"; for the instruments of war-fare will be no longer needed. It is the recognition of this fact that causes Christian Scientists to rejoice over every forward movement which less-ens limitation and destroys the sense of separateness among nations; for they see in it great promise of dim-inished strife, of that better understand-ing which leads to the realization that the kingdom of heaven is at hand, and may be gained here and now.

What a wonderful prospect, to think of a world in which strife shall have been eliminated and all mankind shall be devoted to the promotion of univer-sal prosperity and happiness! The vision is almost overwhelming in its possibility of blessedness for all peo-ples.

The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, saw the world's great need and set about to meet it. That her success was extraordinary is attested by the magnitude of the Christian Science movement now literally encircling the globe. As the healing truth is more widely disseminated, it will inevitably change human thought from a ma-terial to a spiritual basis. As the seeds of Truth fall upon good ground, the rights of man will be more generally recognized, and the brotherhood of man will be advanced. As to the final re-sults there can be no doubt. The Bible is replete with fulfilled prophecies of the coming of the kingdom of heaven. In a passage familiar to all students of Christian Science (Science and Health, pp. 469, 470), Mrs. Eddy has set forth the blessed promises in letters of light:

"With one Father, even God, the whole family of man would be brethren; and with one Mind and that God, or good, the brotherhood of man would consist of Love and Truth, and have unity of Principle and spiritual power which constitute divine Science."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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Typical Highland Scene

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were ringed about from dawn to dark by all the sapphire sparkle of the sea, our Learned Lady read through the greater part of Palgrave's Golden Treasury. There was endless mystery for some of us in the round horizon line, and flawless beauty in the foam that danced along the vessel's prow or fell creaming away in the wake; but for her there was only a sea of print. The stars gently rocking above the masts gave most of us enough to compensate for hours of reading, and the moon's long serpent trail was a book of inexhaustible meanings. If these had failed, there would still have been the human histories, half-revealed and half-surmised, to be studied among the ship's company—his-tories more woeful and more sublime than Dante dreamed, more incredibly ridiculous than Dickens would have dared to intrust to paper. We found no time for thumbing reading books during that week of tossing together upon the bosom of mystery. But for the Learned Lady the ship was only a floating library.

Little by little, as the week went by, we learned enough of her short history, not, of course, from any words or revelations of her own—to enable us to understand. She had spent her eighteen years almost en-tirely in the company and under the tutelage of her father, who was a professor of literature in an Ameri-can university. The three months during which she had been at school she described as a waste of time be-cause they had "interfered with her education." Her father's opinions, prejudices, knowledges and ignorances she had made entirely her own, so that not to her but to her parent was due all the credit for her great industry in learning and indifference to vulgar amusements. When one knew the secret, the result was less astonishing. Here was a professional educator who had concentrated all his time and energy and all that he knew upon the education of one very dear to him—his only daughter. We saw him at work with her as they tramped the deck together after dinner, and we knew that he regarded his daugh-ter as his masterpiece. The stand-ards and methods of his educational system were admirably illustrated by a chance remark of his which one of us overheard. On the evening of the last day before we made our port he said to her in a tone of gentle re-buke: "My dear! Do you realize that you have not read a line of Greek throughout this entire voyage?"

Some of us, when we remembered the Learned Lady's remarkable parti-cipancy and when we tried to count up the books we had seen her read, thought this remark of his went a little too far; but there were others who insisted that it dropped the key-stone into what would otherwise have been an imperfect arch. "The Learned Lady will always be for us a flawless memory of a thing consummate in its kind, and we shall think of her when-ever we read that sentence of Francis Bacon: 'Books are among the best of things, well used; abused, among the worst.'"

O. S.

Fire in the Water

The moon was not yet awake, but the yellow stars had begun to peep over the green creeks that flowed into the Potomac and emptied into the broad Bay; but despite the few young stars, the night was dark and cloudy. Our white bark floated over the dark

dipped into the moving body surround-ing us.

Lifting the oars at the completion of each silent urge forward, we would leave deep holes of swirling green light spinning behind us. The illu-mination would last until we had made other pools of jade and then pass beyond our stern, fading away.

Natives of the Maryland shore be-side the creek call this "fire in the water," and it seemed indeed as we waited the coming of the moon and further light from the sky that the yellow stars had cast their pollen into the creek—a light dust that blazed in the green waters. The darkling waters licked the flat bot-tom boat that bore us onward, as the emerald pools passed out of sight and new ones flashed into view, when struck by our oars.

Several times as we lifted an oar a yellow beam would flash and flare on the blade like a dart from Sagittarius which crept over us to the center of the July constellations, shining in fragments between the vells.

The dark waters were alive with phosphorescence and with little jelly fish like incandescent globes wired with platinum. When an oar was lifted over the river grass on which the little globules were sleeping, their lanterns would light up and scores of other torches would flash with yellow and green amazement.

At One of the Starting Points

We passed in our journey, in and about old Boston town, halls of the past where statesman and soldier wrought out their portion according to his ideal, leaving the result firmly fixed in the fabric of national history.

We entered old mansions that still expressed much of the grandeur and dignity of their earlier day, that somehow spoke the mental processes of those splendid men and women who were wont to face problems of the utmost conclusions with the calm-ness that today marks the routine of a business office.

We followed the path of Paul Revere and his two companions when they raced to arouse the sleeping patriots to measures of defense.

We passed the home of Bronson and Louisa May Alcott, and Emerson, and Henry W. Longfellow, the last house once occupied by General Washington and his staff; we stood with reverent feet on the spot of the battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill.

Our hearts were now heavy and now exultant with the impress of it all; but today, having thought it over quietly, we find ourselves rejoicing with a deep, silent, comprehensive gratitude.

Gratitude for those stalwart char-acters who themselves had the great joy of helping to mold this great American nation; gratitude to know that we need not live in the past to march shoulder to shoulder with them, for behold, they live today! In every school boy's salute to the flag, in every oath of a "naturalized citizen" who recognizes the privilege and obliga-tion of citizenship in the United States, in every forward-going step, cultural, political and industrial, they have their part.

In every lofty sentiment speaks again the voice of those who, in the hour of their country's infancy, prayed the God of Hosts for guidance in their grave and mighty projects.

day in the soft haze of a summer's day; while yet again they may be wrapped in veil upon veil of gossamer gray as the mists sweep down over their lovely curves. At their feet you come on the shepherd's cottage, just a "hut and best" of an almost puritanical simplicity, with its gray slate roof and whitewashed walls. His sheep lie snugly on the edge of the moor, may-be, their newly shorn bodies all the whiter by contrast with their black faces; or you may see them in the distance on the hillside, being rounded up by a small black and white collie, who is absolutely efficient and com-pletely master of the situation. They may run hither and thither, but they never get outside his guard.

Perhaps you have been down by the loch, making the small flat pebbles at its edge skim across the clear water, or having done this to your heart's content, you may have wandered up by the side of the burn, a little peaty stream whose golden-brown waters pour noisily down from their source among the hills, and throwing your-self down on the heather, have taken in the scene before you in deep drafts of contentment. Here it is so still that all the tiny intimate sounds of birds and insects become important. The bees are busy among the purple flowers, and their humming makes a pleasant background to the sharper song of the little green grasshoppers, which now and again leap right on to your hand. "Go-back, go-back, go-back" comes in guttural tones from an old cock grouse behind you, making you jump as he whirs noisily past your nose. The heather, knee-deep all around, opens its myriad tiny flowers to the sun; everything seems calm and happy and peaceful, untold leagues away from the life of cities. And so, when you leave it, the memory of that dear place stays with you, its wide spaces and clean, fresh scents; and you return to it year by year as if to your home, for you have become a freeman of the moors.

The New Patriot
Who is the patriot? he who lights
The torch of war from hill to hill?
Or he who kindles on the heights
The beacon of a world's good-will?

Who is the patriot? It is he
Who knows no boundary, race, or creed,
Whose nation is humanity,
Whose countrymen all souls that need.

Who is the patriot? Only he
Whose business is the general good,
Whose keenest sword is sympathy,
Whose dearest flag is brotherhood.
—Frederic Lawrence Knowles.

Tennyson's Boyhood Home

Alfred Tennyson loved best the wild and the marsh. The little village of Somersby itself lies cupped in green fields, surrounded by some half-dozen grey-towered churches, the bells of which

"From hill to hill
Answer each other in the mist."

Here he watched year by year the buds unfold upon lime, chestnut and sycamore, heard the "windy clamour" of the daws, and the bawling of the little brook that ran through a "brambly wilderness" at the foot of

able sound would penetrate, but only the familiar murmur of the brook, the vague voice of white kine, of sheep, of pigeons in distant woods. Within doors, too, was comfortable intimacy, whether in the little yellow-curtained, book-lined drawing-room, its two large windows level with the lawn, or in the Gothic vaulted dining-room with groined roof, high ecclesiastical windows, carved stone chimney-piece and panelled door, the scene of many a family festivity, or in the bay-windowed nursery inside which the woodbine climbed, or the little attic under the roof where Charles and Alfred slept.

The large family was never rowdy; a certain studiousness, emanating probably from the father, brooded over the household, and the children were apt and diligent to encourage each other in literary studies, even in the adventures of authorship. Their games were rarely the mere physical expressions to which boyhood's leisure is so commonly devoted. They were rather the mimic enterprises of a romance in which the boys played their knightly part. The spell of Arthur was already upon them, sum-moned by the instinct of chivalry in their blood; and even their childish play resolved itself into the duels of kings and their champions, and the shock of fantastic jousts. To this must be added a passion for story-telling, for endless diffuse fictions, of which each would in turn place a new instalment underneath the potato-bowl at dinner-time, or in winter evenings perpetuate over the fire.

Alfred was the kindest of elder brothers to the younger children, and a scene has been preserved for us, typical doubtless of many an evening hour, when, taking his little sister Cecilia on his knee, with Arthur and Matilda sprawling against him on either side and the baby, Horatio, be-tween his legs, he fascinated them with legends of knights and heroes among untraveled forests, rescuing distressed damsels from dragon, demon or witch. So early did the "Idylls of the King" begin to germinate, while perhaps it is not idle to see a connection between the pastoral poems of later days and that early story of tender sentiment, entitled "The Old Horse," which he used to tell for months on end.—Hugh L'Anson Fausset, in "Tennyson."

Locust Cheer

The latest comer to my hospitable tree is that vociferous citizen who wears a peculiar cut of coat and is commonly called locust.

When the leaves of the tree were young and tender, birds came in pairs, and straws and ravellings and bits of cloth were collected and carried into the canopied branches. Sometimes little bursts of song came like hosannas from the tree tops and we knew that domestic felicity prevailed.

Later we observed sparsely feathered birdlings taking their lessons in avi-ation and latterly we have heard melody by day, sleepy twittering by twilight, then silence; and contented routine seemed established.

But, dear me, such a strident min-strel is with us now! A poet declares he "has stolen a bag of dreams." Evi-dently the accustoming bard slumbers lightly and the gratuitous music from the shadowy boughs is not appreciated by him. Such a crescendo and diminuendo and such a persistent cheerfulness

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1923

EDITORIALS

Discussion and speculation, in the newspapers and out, since the recent special senatorial election in Minnesota, have been indulged in with the evident desire to determine the causes and the possible effect of the unmistakable trend, throughout the entire middle west in the United States, toward the formation of new political lines. Nothing is more

The West Against the East

clearly indicated by the elections in the middle west since the presidential campaign of 1920 than the growth of sectional prejudice against what is generally assumed there to be the domination, in national politics, of the "capitalistic east." Observant students of industrial affairs in the agricultural states which comprise the so-called wheat belt incline to the opinion that the virtual control of transportation facilities, and more especially of the great transcontinental railroad lines, by eastern capitalists who are declared to be powerful in the councils of the two dominant political parties, and the continued disregard of the rights of western producers and consumers, has tended to ally the farmers and merchants of the disturbed western states in open warfare against abuses which they declare they can no longer endure.

But it might be enlightening, though possibly not exactly reassuring, to those analysts, were they to look below the surface in their search for what may be a deeper and more potent cause of dissatisfaction. The average farmer who is familiar with the industrial development of the newer states in the grain belt realizes that it is a matter of common knowledge that the railroads, instead of destroying or even hindering the prosperity of the middle west and far west, have contributed to and made possible the great development which has marked the years since 1880, or thereabouts. The Kansas farmer who, thirty years ago, hauled his corn twenty-five miles by wagon and sold it, if he could find a buyer, for ten cents a bushel, would not be the first to complain now because of the alleged injustices practiced by the railroads. The fact remains that in spite of admitted impositions which have made difficult the profitable marketing of crops, especially when prices were low, as they are at present, the people of the middle west have prospered, materially and in all other respects, proportionately with the development of the vast territory surrounding them.

There are indications that the development which too frequently is regarded as the least essential, though which marks, the world around, the real progress of every people—the spiritual, moral and intellectual development which has been attained by the masses in the western sections of the United States—has had more to do with inspiring a new sectionalism than the alleged impositions of which so much is heard. Let us see if the manner of this manifestation can be logically and correctly analyzed.

In all the states of the west, as well as quite generally in the states of the east, it was believed that in the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment and the enactment of the prohibition enforcement code there had been found the means of overcoming a great national evil. That conviction persists in the west, where the open, flagrant and contemptuous violation of the law by the people of the east is resented and denounced. This contempt for the law, coupled with the avowed purpose in some of the states of the east to bring about its repeal or a substantial modification of its provisions, has broadened the popular conviction in the west that the east is arrogant because it is rich, and lawless because of its depravity. The great majority of the people of the states west of the Mississippi are unresponsive to the demand for "light wines and beer." To them prohibition means prohibition, and they have little in common with those who, asserting their superiority, materially and intellectually, encourage and condone the continuing violation of the law.

It should not be forgotten that a great moral issue can divide the people of the United States, sectionally or otherwise, as surely as an economic or industrial issue. It has done so once. It is not impossible that it may do so again. It matters little, so far as the main issue is concerned, what may be the effect upon existing party organizations. Those who stand for the right and defend civic decency need not be the blind followers of any party. But it is apparent that the present possibility of restoring anything approaching solidarity in the ranks of the Republican Party lies in the adoption, in the states and nationally, of sound enforcement planks. The advocates of nullification, either by legislation or by violation, have fared poorly at the hands of the voters of the west. In Minnesota, where the results of the recent primaries and the election are being analyzed, the candidates of the Republican and the Farmer-Labor parties who showed even moderately "wet" tendencies were put out of the running by an overwhelming vote. The handwriting is on the wall, and its import is so clear that it may be understandingly read by all who dare or care to read it aright.

IN THE soundly constructive program which the Government of the Philippines is putting into effect, it is to be hoped there appears something to further forestation in the islands. It is a subject now almost adequately appreciated in the continental United States, but in the great Pacific archipelago, over which for a quarter of a century has flown the Stars

Forestation: A Filipino Opportunity

and Stripes, it has received no more than a formal, even, indeed, an empty, attention. If replanting after cutting has become a matter of more important requirement on the mainland than in the isles, it is merely because the bad old other way has there gone so much farther. A

thoroughly ill beginning in that sort, however, has been made in the country of the Filipinos, where it is possible for an individual to clear a piece of forest and then abandon it in its rawness for a new location. So it is time a new leaf was turned over—and Leonard Wood has proved himself a very master in such turning.

More than 700 species of woods grown in the Philippines are of value, commercially and locally. Some are suited for structural purposes. Some provide gums, as those from which gutta-percha and rubber are made. Some yield nuts, spices, or oils. Resins, rattan, and sugar are among the products derived, while bamboo is grown so profusely as to be worth considering (quite apart from its multifarious local uses) as a material for paper pulp. Finally comes teak—that water-resisting, insect-repelling, polish-taking substitute for mahogany—which is found so abundantly that in controlling the supply there America would stand second to Great Britain in the world's output. And no wonder there is such variety in the insular woods, for those forests cover about the area, in the aggregate, of the State of Kentucky: some 40,000 square miles. And half as much more is in second-growth forest, in itself a rich store.

Something properly might be written as to the need of shipping to carry this timber wealth from Philippine ports to lands where ready markets wait its delayed coming, but that, after all, is another story. If the American Forestry Bureau should go no further than to spread a better understanding of the extent and value of the wonderful lumber resources of this Pacific group, it would be doing high service. If it could lend its influence to have the public lands in the archipelago so well surveyed as to head off those squatters who now appear responsible for indiscriminate cutting, and to encourage the expansion and systematization of forestation efforts, the results would reach on through generations.

THE governmental chaos in China, now at another and spectacular "high spot," differs only in degree, not kind, from those many "crises" which have preceded it through the last six years. The resignation of President Li Yuan-hung, following his dramatic flight from the capital to Tientsin, gives more of the picturesque to the news than usual, but the story is quite the same, after all, as those the world has grown accustomed to hear as cabinets have followed fast each on the heels of its predecessor.

Presidential Politics in China

The Occident needs to hold in mind that, in these days of the feudalized tuchun, a Chinese administration is not a Chinese government. Any Cabinet, at practically any time since 1917, has been the creation, and hence the creature, of this or that or the other provincial governor. The official family of Premier Chang Shao-seng, which resigned in June's opening days, was all but wholly the puppet of Tsao Kun, Governor of Chihli, in which Peking is situated. Before that the Cabinet was, to all intents, composed of appointees of General Wu Pei-fu, victor over Chang Tso-lin, the Manchurian war lord, in the fighting of the spring of 1922. The Cabinet next to be formed (for though the resignations of the Chang ministry had not been accepted, so that it yet holds office, it must, of course, be reorganized or superseded as soon as may be), will, in its turn, be the tool of—some man.

If Li's resignation means his elimination as a candidate in the soon-to-be-held presidential election, then Tsao Kun's victory at the polls may be taken for granted. This is to say: China's intensive individualism (to give it the kindest name) is to be continued for a time. Chang Tso-lin is, probably, not only conversant with all that is planned, but in approval of it; it is more than just suspected that there is some kind of understanding between him and Tsao Kun. Wu Pei-fu, who represents the more liberal elements of the land, might perhaps prevent this consummation of reactionary schemes, but General Wu stays at home, and since he has shown himself not at all the sort of Oriental Achilles to suit in his tent, one can assume only that he believes the fit moment for him to act has not yet arrived.

So cabinets come and go, ministries form and dissolve, and all the weary while the real China, democratic but unwisely philosophical in the face of autocratic control, honest but unfortunately passive under dishonest rule, rests in the background. When will the Nation take its deserved place in the center of its stage?

UNDER the leadership of Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobson, of Spanish-American War fame, and inspired by humanity's crying need, thousands of Americans have enlisted in what promises to be a world-wide war against the use of narcotic drugs. It is a crusade which should fire the zeal of every person who is willing to stretch forth a hand to aid the unfortunate and the distressed. No form of human slavery is more dreadful than that which commits its victims to the insatiable appetite for the poisons which lurk in the seductive concoctions resorted to in the vain hope that in them will be found succor from worldly troubles, or, still more vainly, that they may prove to be a panacea for physical diseases.

It is not strange, therefore, that the organization which has been formed in the United States to conduct the campaign designed to stamp out the traffic in these noxious poisons has been named the Narcotic Education Association. The important fact has evidently been realized that in this, as in every other reform, success can be attained only through the education of the individual, and through the individual the public, to a realization of the economic and moral waste incurred by harmful indulgence. The hope of the final success of the effort to outlaw the liquor traffic in the United States, and in the world as well, lies in the certainty that eventually an overwhelming number of the members of the great human family will awaken to a realization that pain

and suffering, poverty and remorse, and never happiness or prosperity, come from the imbibing of alcoholic liquors.

So, too, the hope of these courageous people who have set for themselves the task of bringing about world-wide co-operation in the effort to destroy the traffic in narcotics, must be in teaching the criminal folly of indulgence. Men and women will continue to seek pleasure in the forbidden things until they have learned that happiness does not lie along that path. The helpless addict soon realizes this, but he finds himself, as he believes, helpless in the grip of a tenacious habit. Until a better way is found, it will be necessary, by legislation or agreement, to outlaw the manufacture and sale of both liquors and the more potent narcotic poisons. The ignorant, the helpless, and the vicious, who persist in abusing themselves and contributing to their own delinquency, must be shielded from their own follies and vices until that day when there will be no temptation to indulgence.

The selfish desire to profit by the weakness of their fellows is the stubborn impulse behind the illegal traffic in narcotics, just as it is behind the tenacious activities of the rumrunners and bootleggers who are smuggling their terrible concoctions across the borders of the United States. These profiteers not only create a market for their wares, but stimulate it by inciting an appetite for the poisons which they vend. The regeneration of this degraded element of society is a task which even those who have set about to educate the victims of that traffic would be slow to undertake. To the manufacturers who aid this illegal trade, as well as to the no less guilty sellers of poisons, there must come a realization, through punishment legally inflicted, that they cannot forever continue to offend. The work of education and reform will be hastened appreciably by stopping the sources of the twin destructive poisons, whisky and the habit-forming drugs.

CANADIAN Cabinet ministers probably prefer to be left free to administer their departments, without having to concern themselves also with the enacting of new legislation by Parliament; but the public is encouraged to look for legislative palliatives every session. A kind of bill of fare is presented in the opening speech from the Throne. When the Governor-General of Canada, Baron Byng of Vimy, prorogued Parliament recently, on the eve of Dominion Day, he recounted some of the things that had been achieved in the session of five months. Trade treaties with France and Italy had received parliamentary approval. The act respecting banks and banking had been revised. An act to provide for the investigation of combines, monopolies, trusts and mergers had been placed on the statute books. Other legislation provided for the regulation of freight rates on lakes and rivers, for changes in the customs and excise laws, for an agreement between His Majesty and the United States of America the better to conserve the halibut fisheries of the northern Pacific Ocean, and for improvement of the administration of pensions and civil re-establishment, "to take every possible means of fulfilling just obligations toward the ex-service men and their dependents."

At the same time, a great deal of work is done during the session which does not directly show itself in acts of Parliament. During the recent session, special committees were engaged for several weeks on such questions as the improvement of the Civil Service Act, the redistribution of constituencies and the improvement of agricultural conditions, of which more will be heard next session. Between sessions the Dominion Prime Minister will be much occupied with the imperial meetings and the economic conference to be held in London next autumn. Every other minister will be fully engaged, too, with a multifarious round of duties. With a wealth of resources at the disposal of about 9,000,000 industrious people, Canada is a great country to administer.

The Dominion Parliament

Editorial Notes

IT APPEARS from the announcement of the annual award that some boy who lives in the little town of Guilford Center, Vt., receives a prize of \$5, payable yearly from a perpetual fund. It is a reward probably much sought after by youngsters under fifteen, who alone can qualify as candidates. But it does not appear clearly whether the boy who wins the prize does so entirely on merit, or whether he is only the "best" boy in town. If the latter, and if the decision is arrived at by a process of elimination or comparison, the honor may be somewhat questionable. It is merit that really counts, though; for, say what you will, it requires some moral courage to be even the "best" boy in town.

THERE still exists, as evidenced by the holding of its thirty-sixth annual convention, which met this year in Cincinnati, the International Union of Journeymen Horseshoers. Optimism marked the deliberations, it is reported, because of the announcement, generally concurred in by the delegates, that the horse is "coming back" into industry in the cities. Many concerns, it was declared, are increasing the number of horses used in short-haul transportation. This information, taken in conjunction with the known great increase in the number of auto-trucks in use, indicates tremendous and widespread activity, and, as clearly, great general prosperity.

BOSTON'S new air port, as an adjunct to the city's manufacturing and shipping industries, convincingly invites the extension to New England of the transcontinental air mail service. It is pointed out that the extension of existing routes is a logical one, from whatever point considered. With the increased efficiency in other means of communication, the business man, whether in the west or in the east, is inclined to regard the movement of important letter mail, even at the speed of the modern railway trains, as altogether too slow.

What Is the Anti-Saloon League?

HAVING secured the indictment of the state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, on charges apparently technical, the liquor interests of New York are endeavoring to induce the Legislature to investigate that organization. The merely flippant may urge that a New York Legislature rather invites investigation than appear as an investigator commanding unqualified respect. However that may be, the fact that it may undertake to delve into the affairs of the organization which has so successfully given political effect to the otherwise unorganized, though dominant, prohibition sentiment of the Nation cannot but awaken general interest.

Just what is this Anti-Saloon League? According to some of its critics it is a combination of the Ku Klux Klan, the Spanish Inquisition and a "smelling committee" composed of blue-nosed elders, Poll Prys and ancient spinsters. And yet the very people who dismiss it—supposed—personnel with the most contempt are loudest in their outcry over the great effectiveness of its work.

Now, there are some curious, though not discreditable, facts about the Anti-Saloon League. Big and influential as it is, it has its headquarters in an Ohio hamlet, so small as not to find place in the New York World Almanac's list of incorporated towns in the United States. Indeed, Westerville, O., has a few less than 4000 people, but out of the league headquarters there go daily four tons of printed prohibition literature, and 3,000,000 letters by first-class postage annually. The printing plant is mammoth and modern; the offices are in little two-story frame buildings formerly used as residences. The contrast is typical. To arouse public sentiment is the league's chosen task, and nothing is too good for the printing presses and all that goes to make their work effective.

The original capital of the Anti-Saloon League was confined to the money which its founder, Dr. Howard H. Russell, was able to raise in 1893 by pawning his watch and mortgaging his life insurance. Its income for some years past has been in the neighborhood of \$2,500,000 annually. It has no membership list at all, in the sense of keeping a roster of regularly enrolled members. Its dealings are not with individuals, but with churches, and in the main with the little churches of the smaller towns and villages. Upward of 60,000 churches now give their adherence and support to the league. They are its constituents and its members. How many million church members they represent can only be guessed at. But the pulpits of each of these churches is open to the league. The machinery of the churches is available for the circulation of the league's literature. The clergyman, or minister, is always thinking harmoniously with the league and advancing its ends through serious conviction. In view of these facts it is apparent that the power of the league amounts merely to the transmutation into political activity of the moral forces of America. An attack upon it is not an attack upon a merely political organization—it is an assault upon the fixed convictions and the devoted activities of the millions of Americans who support the evangelical churches of the land.

As its supporters are church goers, so its leaders and agents are church men. Though in bone and sinew it is the product of the Methodist Church, its origin, curiously enough, proceeded from a conversation between Archbishop Ireland—himself an earnest prohibitionist—and a Methodist clergyman on a railroad train. Started first at Oberlin College in 1893, it grew rapidly, and by 1906 every state in the Union was organized. Its state superintendents, while in almost every instance clergymen, so that the list of D.D.'s on the roster looks like the faculty roll of a divinity school, were nevertheless men of political acumen, with a talent for "mixing" and plenty of ordinary, common horse-sense. It was their job to understand the professional politician, and to make him understand them. Both of these things they accomplished—not wholly to the politician's unmixed pleasure.

For the politicians, particularly representatives in Congress and the state legislatures from rural districts, have no desire to put the united church sentiment against them in their districts. And that is precisely what happens to them if they run counter to the desires of the Anti-Saloon League. For it cannot be too strongly said that the league is the churches, and the churches constitute the league. Its agents, or superintendents, in every state doubtless are godly men, but they have learned the ways of politics. Like the evangelist who did not propose to let the devil have all the good tunes, they do not propose to let evil have all the arguments that appeal to the practical politician. And early in the game the politicians, even if actuated by no higher moral motive, quickly learned that the influence of all the churches in a legislative district was more useful to them than the support of the handful of saloons at the county seat. It was recognition of that fact in the state capitals which enabled the league, before the coming of federal prohibition, to put prohibition into the constitutions or the statute books of a majority of the states, and, including the local option districts, brought a majority of the people of the United States under the operation of the dry laws.

There are those who hold that the league should have been content with adding to this triumph a state at a time, without attempting the more difficult job of enforcing national prohibition. But the answer is that the legally wet states invaded their dry neighbors with exactly the same methods of bootlegging and outlawry that today they employ to break down the national law. Enforcement must be Nation-wide.

Finally, curiosity is aroused as to the source of the income, said to approximate \$2,500,000 annually, which the league disburses. Well, it is the best sort of a campaign fund that any organization can enjoy, being made up of the dimes and quarters of a myriad of small contributors. Last winter there was much ado because the Rockefeller had withdrawn their contributions to the New York league. It was probably the best thing that ever happened to the organization. The amount of the contribution, much less than was generally supposed, was speedily made good by a host of lesser benefactors, and the league was freed from obligation to a contributor whose gift was so large as to justify him in seeking to influence its policy. Perhaps the medical interest to which so much of the Rockefeller wealth is devoted, and which in the main is anti-prohibition, may have had something to do with this split. At any rate, it was a good thing for the league. A multitude of enthusiasts, contributing each a few cents, and following their money with their prayers and their work, is worth vastly more than the huge endowments of a millionaire.

The Anti-Saloon League worked almost exactly twenty-five years before constitutional prohibition became an accomplished fact. Some of its spokesmen say it will take ten years more to make enforcement effective, and perhaps as long again to carry prohibition to the rest of the world. However long it takes, the Anti-Saloon League intends to be in at the death of King Alcohol.